The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 236. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Selling.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th Oct.	Malojа.....	125000	...	..
17th ,,	Caledoria	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan. ..	10000
31st ,,	India	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	...	..
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt ..	8600
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette.....	6000	Medina ..	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	5143	18th Oct.	27th Oct
Kirin Maru.	B. Tsuda	3808	20th Oct.	1st Nov.
Jinsen Maru.	T. Terada	3785	15th Nov.	27th Nov.
Wakasa Maru.	K. Itsuno	6265	24th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materials from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th ,,	17th March.
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April.
City of Cairo A&C	...	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May.	10th ,,
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June.	....

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	573	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	£6	1.091	489	889
Liverpool	£05	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.....	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employeers, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
891 Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND, (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "Umsinga" 4,500, 15th October, 1914

Fare to Weymouth, Rs. 350/- only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Bible"

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes
DUMRA, 1,695, Thurs. 8th Oct. 11 a.m., ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2,184, Fri. 9th Oct. *6 a.m., Direct
LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 12th Oct., 11 a.m., Direct

†P. B., D. and C. M.

‡Cutch Mandvi.

*Or on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 8th October, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Koweit, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,989 tons, on or about Tuesday, 13th October, calling at Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

8th October, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Marsilia	5091	J. Thomson	21st Oct. 1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6389		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Marsilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. O-lorne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castilia	6388	....	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	665	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMPAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

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DISCLOSING

A PROGRESSIVE ART.

New Enamel and Gem Jewellery
New and Smart Sapphire Jewellery
New Interchangeable Jewellery
New Diamond Platinum and Pearl Pendants
New Rock Crystal set Diamonds Pendants
New Tulle Bow and Velvet Neckslides
New Dainty "Mouchoir Necklets
New Diamond an fancy Stone Drop Necklets
New Gold and Enamel Lockets
New Designs in Jewelled Rings
New Platinum and gold fancy Bracelets
New Designs in drop Earrings
New Gold and Platinum Brooches
New Gold and Ename Buttons and Links.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVED FUND		19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market ratss.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are reqsuested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED—English gentleman to SHARE FLAT Fort district. Electric light etc. State position terms reasonable. Apply to Box No. 933, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4037

WANTED from 1st November ENGLISH MARRIED COUPLE as PAYING GUESTS. Good flat in best locality. Apply to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

WANTED by a Professional Nurse POST as NURSE to a young infant in an English or Indian Nobleman's family. Apply to Box No. 932, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4065

WANTED:—A SECONDHAND CYLINDER MOTOR CAR in good working order with either two or four seated body. Apply in writing to CHIEF ENGINEER, Bombay Port Trust Office, Ballard Road. 4057

An experienced PIECE GOODS MERCHANT in M. J. Market with a shop of his own is willing to sell local or foreign goods on commission or on terms suitable to both parties. Answer to Box No. 934, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4069

WANTED Two ELEPHANTS for Kashmir Darbar. One of these must be a magnificent animal to be ridden on State Ceremonial occasions. Application should be made with a photograph of the animals stating age, height, price and suspicious marks to

THE MILITARY SECRETARY.
To His Highness the Commander-in-Chief of Jammu and Kashmir State.
2608

PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. CHEMICAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT. There is a vacancy in the Chemical Laboratory for one Research Assistant in Agricultural Chemistry. Stipend Rs. 70-7-140 with free quarters. Candidates must be graduates in Science of some Indian University and preference will be given to one with post graduate laboratory experience.

Applications accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials should be submitted to the Professor of Chemistry at once.

PRINCIPAL AND PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY,
Punjab Agricultural College,
3986 LYALLPUR.

WANTED for the P. W. Workshops, Madras, a TEMPORARY ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT for 12 months. Salary Rs. 350 mensem with no allowances or free quarters.

Qualifications—a knowledge of Mechanical Engineering, theoretical and practical, Mechanical Drawing and Estimating, Workshop practice, Foundry Work and erection. Ability to control labour and workshops during temporary absence of Superintendent. A knowledge of Tamil is desirable. Applications stating age and qualifications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, must be submitted to the Supg. Engineer, V. Circle, Public Works Department, Madras, by the 15th October.

A. H. MORIN,
Supg. Egnineer, V. Circle.
30th September, 1914. 2623

FOR SALE.

FOR THE WAR we have FOLDING BICYCLES in stock.
W. H. THORNS AND CO.,
4018 BOMBAY

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs 800, no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1496

FOR SALE BUNGALOW No. 5 North Petty Staff Lines and Bungalow No. 2409 East Street in the cantonment of Poona. Offers to be made to E. S. Duckett East Street Poona, or to HAJI CASSIM LUDHA & Son. Government and Public Auctioners, 30 Main Street, Poona. 3964.

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water-cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Medows Street, Fort.

TO BE LET

FURNITURE for hire to suit bachelors or married couples. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

TO LET well FURNISHED ROOMS for bachelors in Wodehouse Road with or without board. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 928, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

TO SUB-LET—FULLY FURNISHED FLAT, Orient Club, Chowpatty, available immediately, light and fans, Rs. 250/- per month. Apply to Box No. 924, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4049

TO BE LET—Hornby Road suitable for office or residence 3rd and 4th FLOORS, house No. 267. Rent Rs. 70/-. Next to Fire Brigade Station.
S. R. SUBEDAR.
4063

TO BE LET. AIRY, COMMODIOUS and very light THIRD FLOOR (open to the West) next to the Great Western Hotel, 16, Apollo Street, Fort. Admirably adapted for business or residential purposes, with kitchen and Electric Lift. Apply on the premises. 4025

TO LET-IMMEDIATELY, FIRST FLOOR FLAT at Byculla Club Road, 4 bed Rooms with bath rooms attached, a big drawing and dining room, a stall and 1 servent's quarters. For particulars, apply to the ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, (Telephone No. 2,569) 31, Hummam Street, Fort. 4042

TO BE LET at Maria Hill, Mazagaon, Gunpowder Road. Open on all sides, garden, sea view train and tram near.

1. First floor of "AWA LODGE" Rent Rs. 45.
2. First floor of "BELLE VEN" Rent Rs. 45.
3. Ground floor of BROACH CHAMBERS" Rent Rs. 25

Apply DALAL within. 4003

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HANSA LINE STEAMERS—"LICHTENFELS" AND "MARIENFELS."
AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAMER—"VORWAERTS."

THE COMMITTEE appointed by the consignees to take action with a view to obtaining delivery of the cargoes of above steamers at Marmagoa are advised that it will be necessary to obtain an order from the Marmagoa Commercial Court before delivery can be effected. The Court will require to be satisfied as to the ownership of the goods by production of the Bills of Lading, and consignees of cargo for Bombay and Karachi are therefore requested to endorse their Bills of Lading over to Mr. J. C. France and to forward them with Invoices to the Agent, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, at the earliest possible date. Mr. J. C. France who has been appointed to act for the Committee at Marmagao will take all necessary steps to obtain an order of the Court for delivery of the goods and, if successful will arrange to forward them at the risk and expense of consignees to their respective ports of destination.

T. W. BIRKETT,
J. MILLER,
J. McILWRICK,
GILBERT RAMSAY.
Bombay, 5th October 1914. 4056

NOTICE.

SITARAM LUXMAN NAIK'S BHOIWADA HILL, PAREL QUARRIES.

THE CONTRACT for EXCAVATING the above Quarries will be put up by Auction at the Quarries, at Bhoiwada Hill, Parel, on FRIDAY the 9th OCTOBER 1914, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), on monthly tenancy for the period of one year certain commencing from the 1st November 1914, when persons desirous of bidding are requested to be present there. Each Quarry or space being one Crow Bar or about 40 Feet in breadth will be auctioned separately. A deposit equal to one month's rent will be required to be deposited as soon as a quarry is knocked down to a Bidder.

The Lease will be given in accordance with the printed conditions which can be seen in the office of the undersigned.

B. N. LANG,
Receiver,
in Suit No. 720 of 1913.
High Court,
Bombay, 15th September, 1914. 3845

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SAKINABAI widow of GULAMALLY AHMED late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Jail Road without the Fort of Bombay. ... Deceased.

FATMABAI daughter of WALJI PEERMAHOMED of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Jail Road outside the Fort of Bombay sole Executrix named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this third day of October in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd) P B. MALABARI.
The 3rd day of October 1914.
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
4061 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JANARDAN RAGOBA of Bombay Somvavshi Kshatriya Pathare Hindu Inhabitan Manager of Messrs. Wace Corfield and Co., residing at 1st Carpenter Street without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

SADANAND KRISHNARAO SAHANI, RAMCHANDRA VINAYEK PARALKER and BALKRISHNA HARISCHANDRA RANE all of Bombay Somvavshi Kshatriya Pathare Hindu Inhabitants, landed proprietors and clerks residing at Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay the Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this third day of October in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI.
The 3rd day of October 1914.
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
4060 Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of about 10,000 pairs of BOOTS a year for the CENTRAL PROVINCES POLICE.

2. The cost of a pair of boots should be about Rs. 3-8-0, including delivery charges to the District Head Quarters Station, the general specification of the boots being: —

BOOTS—AMMUNITION, with HOB NAILS STEEL TOE and HEEL PLATES, upper—unblackened.

3 Tenders should be accompanied with samples, the cost of which will be borne by the tenderer.

4. No form of tender is prescribed.

5. The INSPECTOR-GENERAL reserves to himself the right to accept or refuse any tender.

6. Tenders should reach the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces, Nagpur, by the 1st November 1914.

7 The successful tenderer will be required to execute a contract, fixing the minimum period within which boots indented for will be supplied as well as the rate at which they will be supplied. He will also be required to supply samples to be kept as sealed patterns.

Nagpur, 8th October, 1914.
4068.

EFFECTS OF WAR ON PROPERTY

Being studies in International Law and Policy by ALMA LATIFI, M.A., LL.D., I.C.S., of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Director of Public Instruction, H. H. the Nizam's Dominions, Hyderabad, Deccan, with a Note on BELLIGERENT RIGHTS AT SEA by JOHN WESTLAKE, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., sometime Whewell Professor of International Law, Cambridge, 8 vo., 5s. net.

LAW JOURNAL, LONDON. What he has to say of the effect of war on companies and shareholders and of the effects of conquest on private rights in the conquered territory is peculiarly interesting because it is in large part original, and he has considered recent American as well as English cases that have not hitherto been noted by English jurists.

LAW TIMES, LONDON. "He deals somewhat fully with topics which have not hitherto received much attention from writers on international law, and his work is further commended by the extremely practical and statesmanlike tone in which every question is discussed."

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AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th day of October, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the shop on Hornby Road, Fort, next to "Alice Buildings" (where the kit has been removed for sale,) valuable and handsome teak and blackwood neatly made household furniture comprising sliding dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumb-waiter, meatsafes, book stands, rich upholstered drawing room suite, hornless gramophone with stand and records, marble topped tables, fancy teapoys, bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, English safe, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown dresses, chest of drawers, sofas, easy chairs, rich engravings, rich glassware and crockery, table ornaments, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of an English gentleman.

The above furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,800 BAGS RAJAPURI BAVDA JILLA MYROBALANS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will, TOMORROW FRIDAY, the 9th day of October, 1914, sell by Public Auction, at the undermentioned places and times by order of Rajeshri Antaji Mahadeo, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pulee and Co., the following:—

In godown of Dewji Oobhaiya's House, at Dana Bunder, at 3-30 p. m.. (S. T.)

About 3,350 bags Rajapuri Bavda Jilla myrobalans.

In godown of Dewji Oobhiya's House, at Dana Bunder, at (3-30) p.m., (S. T.)

About 450 bags Rajapuri Bavda Jilla myrobalans.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance will have to be paid and lots taken delivery of within 3 days.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 11TH OCTOBER AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

On SUNDAY, the 11th day of October, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Mahomahdi Mahal," opposite Mr. Taraporewalla's Photographic Studio, on Kalbadevi Road, valuable and handsome household furniture comprising sliding dining table dining room chairs, dinner wagon, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelain ware, marble top tables, upholstered drawing room suite, gramophone with records, handsome cabinets carved teapoys rich table ornaments, iron bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, book stands, sofas etc., etc.

The property of H. P. Edwards, Esq., of Bombay Police.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th October, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN TRADE OF THE INSOLVENT AT NAKHODA MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Esac Haji Adam Sajan, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on Saturday the 10th October 1914 at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Nakhoda Moholla, all the stock-in-trade of the said Insolvent consisting of:—

Very handsome and rich chandeliers for hall decorations, vase lamps set with stars, flower stands, big cut-glass mirrors, wall brackets set in plush, globe lamps, awatta vases, porcelainware, lampware, and crockery ware in big lots, candle sticks, ornamental goods, glass baskets, cruets and the shop furniture such as sofas, chairs, gadlas, takias, tables etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th October, 1914.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.
(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES WHISKY.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY the 8th day of October 1914 at 3 p. m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 53, Medows St, Fort (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parsram jewellers opposite Oak Lane or old Agra Bank Lane), by order of the office concerned the following cases of Whisky.

3 Cases, cream of Barley Whisky by well-known makers Messrs. Alexander Stuart.

22 Cases Whisky by Saint Bercn and Co.

Samples on view at the rooms of the auctioneers.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers, etc.
Bombay, 8th October, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

WAR FUND DANCE

Under the Patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon

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TOWN HALL

ON FRIDAY, OCT. 9TH, 1914.

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One Lady .. .. „ 1-8.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform „ 1-8.

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MR. H. N. ROBBINS, (*Hon. Secretary*).

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TO-NIGHT: TO-NIGHT.

Thursday and Friday Oct. 8th & 9th.
For the first time in Bombay.
Mr. George Edwardes Gaiety Success
"THE GIRL ON THE FILM."
Saturday, October 10th.
With New Scenery & Effects
"THE ARCADIANS."
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.
After 6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
Prices: Boxes Rs. 40, 30, & 15.
Stalls Rs. 5. Dress Circle Rs. 5, Family Circle Rs. 2 Sofa (3 people) Rs. 15.
Pit Stalls Rs. 3 Gallery Rs. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price Rs. 2 and Re. 1/- seats.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT.

IN AID OF THE WAR FUND
will be given by the Pupils
OF THE
JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL
On October 10th 1914 at 5 p.m.
IN THE
Y. W. C. A. HALL.
Tickets may be obtained
At the School or the
Y. W. C. A.
Reserved Seats Rs. 2.
Unreserved „ Rs. 1.

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Some more typical, topical pictures.
DON'T MISS THIS WEEK'S COMICS!
3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

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A HIGHLY SENSATIONAL FILM
A Picture that will convey the most vivid idea of Realism.
Sensational action Surpasses any film yet Portrayed.
This nice film will be seen
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
Commencing To-Night.
Every Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45; and 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)
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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

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STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 7th October 1914 was 29·037 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill

Days of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Sill ft. in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Sill ft. in.
	Oct.				Oct.			
W	7	m 0	49	27 7	7	m 6	29	18 5
		0	29a	26 5		6	31p	16 1
Th	8	m 1	18	27 4	8	m 6	57	19 3
		0	54a	25 11		6	55a	16 5
F	9	m 1	48	26 10	9	m 7	26	20 1
		1	21a	25 8		7	22a	16 11
S	10	m 2	24	26 2	10	m 7	59	20 9
		1	53a	24 7		7	55a	17 6
Sun	11	m 3	10	25 6	11	m 8	45	21 6
		2	32a	23 11		8	42a	18 3
M	12	m 4	14	25 0	12	m 10	14	22 6
		3	41a	23 4		9	46	18 11
Tu	13	m 5	30	24 10	13	m 0	48a	21 6
		5	18a	23 2		11	31	19 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
7 (Wednesday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 23m.
8 (Thursday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 22m.
9 (Friday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 21m.
10 (Saturday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 20m.
11 (Sunday)	6h. 32m.	6h. 19m.
12 (Monday)	6h. 32m.	6h. 18m.
13 (Tuesday)	6h. 32m.	6h. 16m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 1914 Oct. 12th, 3h 3m. a.m. New Moon 1914 Oct 19th 0h. 3.5.m p.m. First Quarter 1914 Oct. 26th. 3h. 14.0. m. a.m Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3rd 5h. 18.6 a. .

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 1,61,213; Proprietors, Watson's Hotal, Bombay, Rs. 100; per Thana Branch:—Ladies of Kalyan Town, Rs. 61; Jamnagar Branch, per Major Berthon.—Huzur Office, Jamnagar State, Rs. 385, People of Balamba, Rs. 112, Major H. D. Berthon, Rs 100, People of Latipar, Rs. 77, Jamnagar State Railway Staff, Rs. 81. Treasury Office, Jamnagar Rs. 49, Sundry donations, Rs. 291, total Rs. 1,095; Ratnagiri Branch:— Ratnagiri Taluka, Rs 326. Vengurla Taluka. Rs. 237, Dapoli Taluka. Rs. 231, Sangmeshwar Taluka, Rs. 181. Deogad Taluka; Rs. 152, Rajapur Taluka. Rs. 101, Malwan Taluka, Rs. 84, Sundry donations, Rs. 62, total Rs. 1,374; per Dewan of Cambay:—H. H. the Begum of Cambay. Rs 1,000, The women of Cambay, Rs. 1,000, Bibi Umrao Begum Saheb, Rs. 60, Bibi Nawab Dulhankhan Saheb, Rs. 50, Bibi Fatama Sultan Saheb, Rs. 50, Miss Ghose, Rs. 10, Sundry donations Rs. 46, total Rs. 2,216; S. S. Bengalee Girls School, Rs. 75; Major R. Markham Carter, C. M. S., Rs. 100; Mrs. Virbaijee M. Damanwalla, in memory of D. M. Damanwalla, Rs. 50; Mrs. Annsaybai Kamat, Rs. 25; and Mr. R. F. Mayes, per Rev. R. E. Lee, Rs. 20; Total Rs. 1,66,329;

Wesleyan Church, per Mrs. Bennett, 8 Flannel pants, 25 Khaki handkerchiefs, Mrs. E. Woods, Old clothes and linen, Mr. G. A. Cooke, Hot water bottle, Messrs Heatly and Gresham, Tin-lined cases, Mrs. A. A. Irvine, Warm clothing, Mrs. K. K. Tarachand, 22 night caps, Mrs. Strong, Palitana, 25 flannel vests, A friend, 500 cigarettes, warm clothes, Mrs. Serab C. Hormusjee, 2 rugs, 1 Cape, Stockings etc., Members of the Ninar Club, per Mr. P. Middleton, Khandwa, 1 case books and papers, Miss M. Fenner, Ahmednagar, Quantity Bidies for Indian Troops, Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., Books, A Sympathiser, Garments, Anonymous, Parcel of Shawls, H. H. Rani of Ichalkaranji, 200 bandages, 50 pillowslips, handkerchiefs, sleeping suits, orderlies' aprons and 2 mattresses.

LADIES' MEETING AT LIMBDI.

A meeting of the ladies of Limbdi was held on the 4th instant evening, in the Zenana under the Presidentship of the Bama Saheb, the Dowager Rani Saheb, in connection with the War Relief Fund. H. H. the Rani Saheb explained the object of the meeting and tracing briefly the history of the war dilated on the need of loyally contributing their humble quota to the War Distress Relief Fund. At a subscription list then made, in addition to Rs. 500/- already subscribed by H. H. the Rani Saheb and Rs. 125 each by the Juvrani Saheb and the Kanvari Saheb about Rs. 350 were collected as fresh subscription. Of this sum Rs. 200 were contributed by the Bama Saheb. Rs 25 by the wife of the Dewan Saheb, Mr. Jhaverbhai and the rest by the other ladies. H. H. the Rani Saheb added 100 brass trays and 100 cups to her cash donation and likewise the Uvrani Saheb and the Kunvari Saheb 150 lotas, (jugs), each while Miss Sharpe gave 100 yards of cloth for the use of the Indian Army in the field.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The storm from the Bay disappeared after giving a moderately heavy rain in Burma and a few heavy falls in northeast India. Slight disturbance has been affecting in north-west India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, excluding Tenasserim; local in Chota Nagpur and south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, hills of the Punjab, Kashmir and west coast of the peninsula.

The principal amounts are:—Rangoon one inch, Diamond Island and Toungoo two, Kyaukpyu three, Akyab four, Thayetmyo and Minbu one, Bhamo and Mytkyina one and half, Maymyo and Silchar three, Chaibassa four, Murree, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore three-quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Burma, increase along the western Himalayas and in the south Peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th October, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and Kotah and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Sind and normal or in defect in Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess in Sind and at Ajmer but in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-eastern and extreme eastern districts and lightly to modeately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.30 in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks:—A few showers have occurred in the Konkan, Malabar and the adjacent parts of south-east Madras.

A few showers may occur in Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and possibly in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY the 7th of October 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to Date
PER-TAN-ARRA—						
Bushire	90.1	74.6	73	0.00		—0.
Do. (6th)	94.5	79.9	49	0.78		—0.8
Jask						
Muskat	98.0	81.8	24	0.53		0.8
Do. (6th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.2	71.5	54	9.58		4.0
Rawalpindi		68.1	58	0.03	22.99	0.2
Lahore	96.2	73.5	56	19.19		3.7
Sirsa	96.5	68.2	55	18.26		2.7
Ambala	92.9	65.1	73	33.26		9.7
Delhi	93.9	74.1	55	29.18		5.6
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.7	71.8	57	28.92		4.3
Mainpuri	94.6	68.	65	23.92		0.0
Jhansi	97.6	71.6	43	24.86		—10.0
Cawnpore	94.9	72.1	62	28.33		—4.7
Allahabad	93.6	69.7	55	36.15		0.4
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad	101.5	70.6	84	4.43		2.
Karachi	87.4	79.6	77	6.85		0.17
Ajmer	92.6	72.1	50	18.74		—0.72
Jaipore	96.2	67.1	48	28.97		2.17
Kotah	94.8	74.6	49	24.64		—1.73
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	93.6	69.0	64	11.25		—2.11
Dwarka	86.9	79.6	66	17.16		3.63
Veraval	83.6	71.6	81	27.17		10.76
Rajkot	98.1	66.8	71	34.51		8.43
Navanagar Para	95.4	69.2	72	39.10		19.89
Surat	93.7	73.9	73	37.65		17.83
Ahmedabad	95.5	68.5	69	19.22		10 31
Deesa	94.2	64.7	67	26.58		3 49
Neemuch	90.7	64.0	72	29.18		1.5
Indore	89.6	67.7	61	26.36		—4.
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.3	70.7	67	17.21		—8.50
Saugor	91.8	67.4	46	12.11		—10.14
Hoshangabad	91.3	68.4	64	13.88		—2.29
Khandwa	92.4	64.3	65	11.08		2.2
Akola	95.5	71.5	52	26.64		—2.14
Amraoti	92.9	72.8	60	31.83		2 01
Nagpur	93.8	72.6	64	39.82		—4.41
Chanda	92.1	70.4	73	45.74		—12.24
Raipur	91.2	70.6	77	41.43		—3.
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.3	78.4	87	31.29		11.84
Ratnagiri	87.5	76.	82	12.84		23.61
Mormugao	86.2	74.7	95	0.38	119.37	26.72
Karwari	86.1	74.6	87	14.12		30.92
DECCAN AND SOUTH-EAST MADRAS—						
HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.6	71.1	73	27.21		7.43
Ahmednagar	92.0	72.8	69	17.13		—1.88
Poona	89.4	69.3	54	9.90		8.09
Sholapur	93.3	74.5	49	24.18		0.15
Bijapur	90.1	72.4	74	13.84		—2.10
Belgaum	84.2	64.5	70	9.48		39.68
Aurangabad	95.7	72.2	55	25.05		0.44
Nuamabad (Indur)	93.8	72.9	67	53.56		17.11
Hydarabad	90.7	70.7	85	39.82		14.55
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.7	76.0	87	0.67	36.15	26 25
Calicut	85.8	75.5	95		93 81	3 19
Cochin	87.2	75.9	82		74 85	0.06
Colombo	86.2	76.2	96	0.46	23.42	0.57
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.0	74.9	78		24 85	—0.59
Bellary	93.0	69.6	67		3 81	1.24
Cuddapah	95.8	69.9	81		19.84	—0.96
Madras	97.1	77.1	78		19.49	1.87
Bangalore	84.5	65.8	76		7 01	—4.35
Coimbatore	89.6	70.1	80	0.87	5 18	—1.46
Trichinopoly	96.8	68.3	68		7 95	—5.05
Negapatam	84.7	77.1	74		11.48	0.07

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

Government Observatory, Colaba.

Bombay 6th October 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.791 inche
Temperature of Air	83 9 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.4 "
Dew Point	72 9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0 823 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	3 6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89 3 "
Minimum do. do.	79.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,ENE,WNW,NW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	147 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	0.01 "
Total fall during year	31.44 "
Additional fall of rain on 6 to 10 a.m. of 7th October	0.00 "

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 7.
Lhasa — House — Karachi Oct. 5
Palamcotta — Downing — Du bas Sept. 9
Aviemoor — — K. N. & Co

DEPARTURES.

Oct 7.
Aviemoor — Williams — Calcutta
Saigon Maru — Yamaguchi — Kobe

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday:
Dumra — Andreason — Busreh

S. S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aiemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain C. F. Williams, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. S. N. Company's steamer Saigon Maru, 3,311 tons, Captain T. Yamaguchi, sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. J. Rouse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi which port she left on Oct. 5 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A. T. Andreason, will sail to-day for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain H. F. Downing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban which port she left on Sept. 9, with a general cargo, 50 cabin and 601 deck passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. steamer Salsette, with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Friday, the 9th instant.

S. S. Maloja:—The P. and O. steamer Maloja, with the Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at day break on Saturday, the 10th instant.

Wednesday, October 7th

P. DOCK.

SHIP STEAMER	Capt.	AGENTS
J. & R. Canara	Paggs	M. & Co.
P. Morocco	Pickering	J. Finlay & Co
Kamala	Smith	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

Clan Macbeth	Redford	J. F. & Co
Cricassi	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co.
Lindenfels	(Prize vessel)	Nickle
Nereide	Baddish	W. & A. Graham & Co
Sardinia	Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co
10 & 11	Weddon, Peters n	W & A Graham & Co
12 & 13 Caledonia	Dawil P. & O.S.N. Co.	
Dumra	Andreason	M.M. & Co
Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co

H W P. D.

Sahaduri	Mahomed	B. O. S. N. Co. Ld.
Irrawadi	Goolam	
Sabarmati	Sydulla	Bo.S. N. Co. Ld.

M. W. D. D.

Umta	Babb	M. M. & Co

OFF SIDE.

Anatolia	Seaborne	W & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Armadon Apcar	Walton	M. M. & Co
Arraye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Amarapoora		M. M. & Co
Annesach	Findlay	
Barjora	O'Connor	M & Co
Berbera	Lunar Head	M. M. & Co
Bengalia	Carrie	M. M. & Co
Bharata	Macdonald	M. M. & Co
Brentwalda	Evans	M M & Co
Bamora	Penny	M. M. & Co.
Chilka	Fenton	M. M. & Co
Dinera	Dickinson	M. M. & Co
Empress of India	Haily	Do.
Ferd. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock Manager
Frienfels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Glenshiel	Griffiths	
Hamayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Ilia	Walsh	T. M. & Co
Jeddah	Tervet	T. M. & Co
Kuweit	Coates	T. M. & Co
Larmark	Coutwee	Dock Manager
Laradale	Morgan	B. & P. S. N. Co
Loosun	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Lhasa	Rouse	M. & Co
Lusos	Nellson	T. M. & Co
Lockeley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Lasunda	Sisk	M. M. & Co
Lashobra	Brooks	T. M. & Co
Lurung	Grant	T. M. & Co
Ormara	McLean	M. M. & Co
Pindoota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Palitana	Knipple	M. M. & Co
Pindaree	Williams	Dock Manager
Rhein fels	Jones	Dock Manager
Shinfe	Severs	(Prize vessel) Dock Manager
Shasi	Rouse	M. M. & Co
Suada	Birch	M. M. & Co
Sadik	Johnson	M. M. & Co
Siddee	Bryn	The Bombay Co
Subedar	Crebbin	Tbay & Co.
Tara	Hamlyn	M. M. & Co
Tweebridge	Cooper	
Trifels	Prize vessel	Dock Manager
Umaria	Elton	
Umaruga	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
Varela	Wills	M. M. & Co
Varsine	Hamilton	Dock Manager.
Veturia	Brown	M. M. & Co
Vinotria	Arnesene	
Warsam	Thomson	Dock Manager
Wartenfels	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manager

EXPORTS.

FOR LONDON.

CALEDONIA (s) 2 bales, cow hides, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 125 cwts., deer horns, 150 cwts., buffalo horns, E. Mohomed; 65 cases, bristles, Allen Bros. & Co.; 40 cwts., buffalo horns, J. M. Rahimtoo'a.

FOR HULL.

NIGRETIA (s) 10,000 cwts., cotton seed, A. Khimji.

FOR NEW YORK.

WADDON (s) 311 cases, chutney, Merwanji Poonjiaji & Sons; 105 cwts., gum kadaya, S. Cooverji & Co.; 309 cwts., gum kadaya, R. Damji & Co.; 154 cwts., gum kadaya, J. Narbhersin & Co.; 1 pot, ginger grass oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

WADDON (s) 2,062 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.

SAILING FROM RANGOON.

RANGOON, Oct. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company, announce today the sailings during the week for various ports.

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THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN—PRESIDENT.

A chess tournament under the auspices of this club WILL BE HELD in the LAST WEEK of NOVEMBER next, at Bombay. It will be confined solely to players of the Bombay Presidency and will consist of two classes:—

A class to consist of expert players, the entrance fee for which will be rupees five.

B class to consist of amateurs the entrance fee for which will be rupees three.

Handsome money prizes to the successful competitors will be awarded according to the number of entries in either class.

The number and amount of prizes, as well as time and place for holding the tournament will be hereafter notified.

Entries WILL BE CLOSED on the 11th NOVEMBER next, applications for entries accompanied with the necessary fee to be made on or before the 10th NOVEMBER next.

For further particulars apply to the HONORARY SECRETARIES at the Club Rooms, 101, Meadow Street, Fort.

G K GADGIL,
J. M. CURSETJEE,
Joint Hony. Secretaries of the Bombay Chess Club.

Bombay Chess Club,
8th October, 1914 4066



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APPELLATE SIDE.

FUED BETWEEN TWO RIVAL MATHIS.

"DELIBERATE AND BRUTAL MURDER."

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

MAHADEO VITHOBA GHODKE AND 12 OTHERS v KING-EMPEROR.

There were several appeals against the decisions of Mr. G. R. Kale Additional Sessions Judge of Sholapur.

Ananta, one of the accused in the case, was charged, under sections 302 and 148, I. P. C., with having committed a murder and with having committed the offence of rioting armed with a deadly weapon. He was found guilty of the offences charged and sentenced to death. The other accused were charged with having been constructively guilty of the offence of murder and with having committed the offence of rioting. Accused No. 1, and 6 to 12 were convicted of the offence of rioting and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months; and accused Nos. 2 to 5 each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months.

The story of the prosecutions was that there are two rival *maths* (associations or clubs) in Barsi Town, named *Chimaji Math* and *Manurkar Math*. A friction arose between the two *maths* some three years back, on account of the honour of taking the *ganpati-mela* by the right-hand-side. That friction ripened into a feeling of animosity at the time of the Municipal election about a year ago. The members of the Chimaji Math supported the candidature of one Hagre and the members of the Manurkar Math were in favour of one Renke. The result was that the candidate supported by the Manurkar Math was defeated. Matters assumed an aggravated form and came to ahead during the last *Shimga* holiday. On the *Dhulwad* day i.e., 12th March, 1914, the accused Nos: 3 and 7 and Manya Malpadi, and other members of the Manurkar Math went in the morning to touch the ashes of the *Holi* of the Chimaji Math. That act was resented by the members of the Chimaji *Math* and a fight ensued between the members of the two *maths* and the members of the Manurkar *Math* got the worst of it and had to go back. On the same day one Kashinath and one Ambadas belonging to the Chimaji *Math* who had gone to the Temple of Bhogeshwar were followed by some accused and other members of the Manurkar *Math*. The latter wanted to beat two members of the Chimaji *Math* in revenge for the morning attack. One Appaya intervened and sent away the Manurkar people. Shortly after that Visu Vibhute of the Chimaji *Math* was seen by the Manurkar boys and was given the chase by them. He ran and entered the Chimaji *Math* and informed Rasul and others there of his pursuit by the Manurkar boys. Rasul and others then came out. Ananta (accused No. 13) then referred to the attack on his brother in the morning and said that he would not go back without beating Visa. Rasul said that he would not allow anybody to be beaten and asked Ananta to go his way. Other people then intervened and separated the parties. Ananta while going, threatened Rasul by saying that he would have a revenge. The Manurkar people went to their *Math* and planned to give a sound thrashing to the Chimaji people when found. They purchased some sticks from a *Burud* (basket-maker) and were waiting for an opportunity. On the *Rangpanchami* day i.e., on the 16th March 1914, there was to be singing performance of dancing girls on the *Kiranas* and *Dane* roads. The Manurkar people knew that the Chimaji people were to be present on that occasion, and hence they assembled at about 9 p.m., near the bench of Renke's shop. The first accused, who is a leader of the Manurkar Math, was then sitting on the bench. After a while witnesses Babu and Vardhasa went to the shop of one Abba to buy *pan*, and were abused by the neighbouring shopkeeper Sadhu (accused No. 6).. Those abuses led to a scuffle between Babu and Vardhasa on one side and Sadhu on the other side and Sadhu fell on the shop board and received a wound on the head. Sadhu ran towards the Manurkar's people collected at Renke's bench, and told them that he was beaten by the Chimaji boys Babu and Vardhasa. The latter went towards Rasul and Gaurishankar who had come to the *chowk* and told them about Sadhu's *takrar* (quarrel). Rasul then threw out words of challenge saying "why do you beat small boys? If there be any hero, let him come forward." At this the first accused, from his seat on the bench uttered words of incitement, "what are you seeing? Ananta, get up and *Udu* (strike off)." Several accused at once ran up to the place in the square where Rasul and his companions were standing The accused No. 13, Ananta carried a sword and the remaining accused were armed with sticks. Ananta hit Rasul on the head with the sword. while Ananta was giving a second cut, Vardhasa intervened by stretching forth his hand. The second blow of the sword gave a cut on Rasul's head and also on the right forearm of Vardhasa. Other accused were guarding the roads in order to ward off any helpers. Rasul fell down after he received the second cut from the sword and then all the accused ran away. Rasul was carried to the dispensary where the Sub-Inspector of Police came and made a panchnama of the injuries and commenced his investigation. Rasul died in the dispensary on the 17th March.

The accused who was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge in his statement to the court said that he was abroad, and all the account tendered into evidence and stating that he killed Rasul was false. The Police worried him by applying an electric battery to his person and made him to make a statement according to their bidding.

Other accused stated that they did not commit any offence, and that the Police had fabricated the evidence.

The Sessions Judge in convicting the accused Ananta observed that he wounded Rasul with a sword on the head by sneaking behind him. That was a deliberate, brutal, and cowardly murder and no extenuating circumstances were shown to save the accused from the extreme penalty of law.

The arguments of counsel were not over when their Lordships rose for the day.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Kelkar appeared for accused No. 1.

Mr. Vellinkar with Mr. Shingne appeared for accused No. 2.

Mr. Baptista with Mr. Shingne appeared for accused No. 5.

Mr. Campbell with Mr. Lele appeared for accused No. 13.

Mr. Lele appeared on behalf of accused Nos. 3 and 4.

Mr. Bhide appeared for accused Nos. 6, 7, 8 10, 11 and 12.

Mr. Bhajekar appeared for accused No. 9.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

DECREE OF 1901.

PROTECTION ORDER REFUSED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE MATTER OF COWASJEE DORABJEE PATEL (Insolvent v. GORDHANDAS D / RKADAS (Opposing Creditor.)

In this matter, Cowasji Dorabji Patel, applied for an interim order for protection.

Mr. A. B. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent. Mr. Davar appeared for the opposing creditor to oppose the application.

His Lordship refused to grant the insolvent the interim order for protection he asked for. The preliminary facts which led to the insolvent's asking for protection from the Court are as follows:—

About the year 1901, the insolvent, a contractor, used to supply to the Baroda State, oils and other articles. For the purpose of his business, he borrowed various sums of monies from Gordhandas Dwarkadas, the opposing creditor and when the accounts were made up the insolvent was found indebted to the creditor to the extent of Rs. 12,500. The creditor filed a suit against Cowasjee Patel in the Baroda Court and obtained a decree for the amount against him. The creditor, however, could not succeed in executing the decree against Patel for many years. In 1909, the creditor arrived in Bombay and filed his petition in insolvency and obtained an interim order in June, 1909.

In his schedule he showed that his debts amounted to Rs. 24,742/-, but his assets were only Rs. 8,300/-. The Official Assignee could not recover any of the assets and as Cowasjee did not proceed with his petition, it was dismissed in August 1910.

The decree of the Baroda Court against Patel was got transferred by the creditor to the Bombay High Court and a notice was issued to the insolvent to show cause why the Baroda Court decree should not be executed against him. Later on however, both the creditor and the insolvent came to an understanding by which the the former gave the latter nine months' time to pay off the debt, The insolvent did not carry out the agreed arrangement till 1914, and therefore on the 23rd of September, 1914, the creditor got him arrested. The insolvent Patel then filed his schedule last week and before His Lordship this morning, applied for an interim order for protection.

In the course of his order His Lordship said that in this case the creditor had to wait for thirteen years to realise his money. This was the first chance that he had got of arresting the insolvent who had been evading his past dues all the time. The insolvent had an opportunity of proving his inability to pay in 1909 when he filed his petition. He had thrown away that opportunity. He had been in jail for a fortnight and taking into consideration all the facts and circumstances of this case, the proper order would be to allow him to remain where he was.

Solicitors for the opposing creditor:—Vachha and Co.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S DISCRETION.

NOTICE OF MOTION DISCHARGED.

IN THE MATTER OF DAMJI HIRJI AND Co.

This was a notice of motion dated the 5th October on behalf of the first insolvent Damji Hirji praying that the Official Assignee who was about to realise the insolvent's property by putting them up for sale, should be ordered to postpone such sale for a period of two months. Mr. J. D. Davar appeared in support of the notice. The Hon. Mr. Jardine appeared for Mr. B. N. Lang, the Official Assigne, to show cause against the notice.

Mr. Davar read the affidavit of the first insolvent Damji Hirji to the Court. In his affidavit the insolvent stated that his firm was doing business a mucadums and commission agents. They were adjudicated insolvents on the 30th of September 1913. The total liabilities of the firm amounted to Rs. 315,000. He never managed the business of the firm, but he was a sleeping partner. His nephew carried on the business of the firm. He was merely a capitalist partner and was adjudicated an insolvent along with other partners of the firm of Damji Hirji and Co His public examination was taken by the Chief Clerk and it was dragged on for seven months. That public examination was quite misconceived. The accounts of the firm were also incomplete. His private property worth Rs. 165,000 was also involved in this insolvency and was attached by the Official Assigne. The Official Assignee wanted to sell his immoveable properties situate at Dongri Street by public auction The insolvent submitted that he had written to the Official Assignee saying that this was not the proper time for selling the properties, as they would not realise a good price and further that the reserve bid of Rs. 75,000 which he Official Assigne had contemplated to be kept at the time of auction sale, of these properties, should be enhanced to Rs. 100,000. The annual rental of the properties was Rs. 5,700 and the property was worth Rs. 102,000 to-day. The Official Assignee replied that he did not see any reason to put off the sale. The insolvent submitted that, if the properties were sold at a proper time, or deferred for 2 months, they would realise Rs. 125,000

Per Curiam:—Is there any special rule in the Insolvency Act, by which I could prevent the Official Assignee from realising the assets by sale of the properties?

Mr. Davar:—No, my Lord. If properties were undersold, it would be impossible to put forth any scheme of composition

His Lordship, without calling upon Mr Jardine, ordered that in this matter he did not think it necessary to interfere with the Official Assignee's order. The reserve bid of Rs. 75,000 was a properly reserved bid The official Assigne had perfect discretion in realising the property of the insolvent It was nearly twelve months now since the insolvent adjudicated. The mere fact that the insolvent delayed the scheme of composition could not prevent the Official Assignee from realising the property of the in solvent. Notice of motion was, therefore dischargd by His Lordship The official Assigneo's costs to come out of the assets of the insolvent.

Solicitors for the first insolvent:—Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan.

A CREDITOR'S APPLICATION.

ADJUDICATION ORDER REFUSED.

IN THE MATTER OF NATHMAL BAIJNATH.

In this matter one Ramgopal Buldev, one of the creditors of Nathmal Baijnath, a cloth merchant doing business at Jodhpur and Bombay, under the name and style of Nathmal Meghraj, applied to the Court on the 30th September, 1914, praying that Nathmal Bhaijnath should be adjudicated an insolvent. In his petition he stated that he was a creditor of Nathmal to the extent of about Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000; that he was heavily indebted to the extent of Rs. 33,341; that though often asked for payment of the debt, he had refused payment; his munims were not to be found on the *pedhi* and when the last demand was made, he (the petitioning creditor) was informed that he (Nathmal) had suspended payment. The petitioning creditor further alleged that Nathmal had stated to many other creditors that he had suspended payment; that he had paid other debts to cloth merchants in priority to Marwari creditors of his; that he had no immoveable properties in Bombay and his assets were lying outside Bombay. On the above grounds the petitioning creditor applied that Nathmal had committed acts of insolvency and should be adjudicated an insolvent.

These allegations did not appear to His Lordship to be satisfactory to pass an ex-parte adjudication order against Nathmal; so, His Lordship ordered a notice to be issued.

The notice came up before His Lordship, when Mr. Bahadurjee appeared for the petitioning creditor Ramgopal Baldeo in support of the notice. Mr. Desai appeared for Nathmal Baijnath to show cause against the notice.

Mr. Bahadurjee stated to the Court that the facts alleged in the petition of his client were known to His Lordship, counsel therefore readthe affidavit of Nathmal Baijnath. Nathmal in his affidavit stated that the petitioning creditor was a youth of 20, speculating in silver. He had made this application with a view to lower his reputation. He was not heavily indebted as alleged by the petitioning creditor.

His debts amounted to Rs. 22,000 only, but on the other hand, the debts due to him amounted to Rs. 29,000. He had not committed any acts of insolvency and he was quite able to pay off his debts.

Mr. Bahadurji said that he had got affidavits of other creditors to whom Nathmal had replied to the same effect that he had suspended payments. The acts of insolvency committed by him were his notices to us that he had suspended payment.

Per Curiam:—Is that the only act?

Mr. Bahadurjee:—No, my Lord. He is absenting himself from his *pedhi*. "That he has suspended payment," is enough for my purposes under sec. 9 (g) of the P. T. Insolvency Act; of course he had stated so verbally but a verbal statement to that effect would do. Your Lordship could cross-examine other creditors who are present.

Per curiam:—Criss-examination is bright when a story is complicated, but how to cross-examine these people, when they will come and say "I went to him, he said that he had suspended payment."

Mr. Bahadurjee:—This is a clear case of insolvency and I submit that Nathmal should be adjudicated an insolvent.

His Lordship discharged the notice with costs and in the course of his order stated that in this case the acts of insolvency were that Nathmal Baijnath had announced that he had suspended payments. Somehow the allegations did not appear to him to be satisfactory and he ordered a notice to be issued.

It must be remembered that the mere fact that a man was indebted to another and made delay in paying his debts would not be considered an act of insolvency. Besides Nathmal had stated in his affidavit that he was able to pay his debts and the debts due to him were more than his liabilities. Under the circumstances, his Lordship did not see any reason to adjudicate Nathmal Baijnath, an insolvent, on the petition of Ramgopal Baldev. He would, therefore, dismiss the petition with costs.

Solicitors for Ramgopal Baldev:—Surajmal & Co.

Solicitors for Nathmal Baijnath:—Khambatta & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 8TH OF OCTOBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar. and the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward.

In the Division Court No. 52.

PETITION FOR HEARING.

In Re Disciplinary Jurisdiction Little & Co. The Advocate Genl of Bombay v. Pestonji Cursetji Tarapore Bar-at-Law Respondent Payne & Co. Part Heard, 1-10-14.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

94-13—Madhowji K & Ch. Khimji Varsanji & anr v. Narse Dhanji and ors. Bhimji & Co

For further Directors and costs on Comr's Report.

416-11—Little & Co. Seedeek Haji Ismail v. Haji Essack Joosub and ors Payne & Co. Rst. R. K. & Co.

Long Causes.

284-14—Tyabji D and Co, Gulamali Mahomed Sajan v Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey and ors, Captain and V, Jeh M and S, Little and Co.

871-14—Captain and V, Jafferbhai Dattoo v Gulam Alli Mahomed Sajan and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

411-14—Surajmal and Co, Rukhmanibai v Radhabai widow and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

167-14—Manji Karimbhoy Gopalji & ors v. Ard H D & Co Ty D & Co. Between Defts. 2 to 4.

286-14—Manecklai & Co. Bai Sakubai v. Ganpat Kashinath Manker Mehta D & L.

220-14—In Person, Mahomed Husein Tharia Topan v Nanalal Parbhuram, Mulji and Tha.

152-14—Vachha and Co, Merwanji Rustomji Mody v Anandrao Vishwanath Jayakar and anr, Little and Co.

233-13—Little and Co, Pranlal Kahandas v Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and ors, Bhai K and G, Mulji and Tha.

1058-13—Khand L and M, Nagardas Laldas Shroff and ors v Rustomji Pestonji Oomrigar and Co a firm and ors, Jeh S M and H, Sm B and Co, M B Chothia, Matu J and M, Mulla and Mulla.

461-14—Surajmal and Co, Jethalal Fulchand v Haridas Premji and ors, Purnanand and Co, Moti and D.

446-14—Daph F and D, Bai Jadav alias Bai Mane widow v Sunderji Devchand and anr, Smetham B and Co.

492-13—In Person, Haribux Bilasrai and ors v Ramgopal and anr, Payne and Co.

102-13—Malvi H M and R, Tribhowandas Narrandas Malvi v Abdullally Hakimji Pagdiwalla and ors, Vachha and Co.

193-14—Madhowji K & Ch Lakhabai v. Soonderbai widow Soonderdas & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

915-14—Ard H. D & Co. Amibai alias Hajoobai widow v. Hajoobai widow Payne & Co.

1076-14—Parnanand & Co. Mahomedbhoy Gulam Husein Chunawalla v. Abubakar Haji Abdulla In person. Petition for further hearing.

In the Indian Arbitration Act VI of 1899—Captain and V Price De Saone & Co. Petitioner J. A. Grant & Co. Respondents Crawford B & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

588-14—Mulla & Mulla C. Bogianno & Co. a firm v. Haji Mahomed Lari, Mirza M & M Part heard 22-9-14.

Long Causes.

393-14—Unwalla P. & P. Merwanji Rustomji Wadia v. Bapuji Cawasji Khodarji Dubash & Co.

239-13—Jehangir M. & S. Vallee Mahomed Hassan v. Abbaji Aboo Panadee Judah & S.

207-14—Sabnis & G. Fatmabai v. Allarakhia Moloo Kanga & S.

945-13—Vachha & Co. Messrs. Pragdas Budsain a firm v. Gillumull Sadirsen & anr. Bick M R & Co.

463-14—Motichand & D Messrs. Rewashankar Jugjiwan a firm v. Kalianwalla Tilockchand & ors Bick M R & Co. Jam R & D For Postponement.

324-14—Bick M R & Co. Kalianwall Trilockchand v. Chhaganlal Girdharlal Jam R & D.

475-14—Dapt. F & D Tricumdas Ranchordas Manibai widow v. Bhai K & G.

478-14—Nadirshaw & D Maneckbhai widow v. Dhunji Haridas In Person.

484-14—Unwalla R P Yusuf bin Ebrahim Loolwabibi Dastur & Co.

486-14—Khimji & Co. Kabubai v. Hansraj Waghji.

482-14—Pocha & Co. Manecklal Bapalal v. Jhaveri Manchoobhai Amarchand Motichand & D.

352-14—Motichand & D Brijvallabhdas Parshotamdas a firm v. Shivjiram Ramgopal a firm Pocha & Co.

353-14—Motichand & D Brijvallahdas Parshottamdas a firm v. Bhagwandas Tikumchand Poche & Co.

318-14—Mulji & Tha Roopchand Ramdas Bajari v. Juthalal Kalyanwal Bick M R & Co.

542-14—Mehta D & L Morarji Premji & ors. v. Damodhardas Haridas Motichand & D.

544-14—In Person Maneckbai widow v. Gopaldas Govindram—Mati J. & M.

555-14—Nadirshaw & D Dinbai widow & ors. v. Cursetji Byramji Daruwalla Crawford B & Co.

556-14—Rustomji & G. Dewji Jaitha & anr. v. Lakhmidas Narsey—Payne & Co.

562-14—Payne & Co. Ebrahim Haji Jossab & anr. v. Ali Mahomed Cumrudin Jarewalla Post R. K & Co.

563-14—Jehangir S M & H Luxmidas Devidas Gordhandas Virjiwandas Khund L & M.

Sept 347-12310-14—Mulla & Mulla Dadabhai Dajibhai Baria v. Alli Mahomed Shariff Payne & Co.

511-14—Captain & Co. Messrs. Bhawanji Versey & Co. a firm v. Maganram Ramkishen a firm Tyabji D & Co.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

EXTRA WATER SUPPLY DURING THE DIVALI.

The weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding.

After some business of a formal nature had been transacted, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar moved that the Commissioner be requested if possible, to give an extra supply of water from 2 a.m. to 5 a.m., during the ensuing Divali holidays in addition to the usual supply.

Mr. C. V. Mehta seconded the proposition, which was carried.

MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS.

A DIVIDEND OF RS. 60 PER SHARE.

The forty-third annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's offices, Mr. Naoroji Pestanji Cama presiding.

On the motion of the Chairman, the meeting, without any discussion, adopted the following annual report:—

The net profits of the Company amount to Rs. 2,88,414-13-8 inclusive of the balance of Rs. 3,430-6-7, brought forward from last year's accounts, which, taking the extremely depressed condition of the cloth market during the last six months, your directors trust, will be considered satisfactory.

Having paid from the above sum an *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share for the half-year ended 31st December last, viz., Rs. 57,500, there remains the available balance of Rs. 2,30,914-13-8. From this, your directors have set apart—to Depreciation of Machinery Account, Rs. 1,25,000; Depreciation of Building Account, Rs. 10,000; and recommend disposal of the balance as under:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share for the half year ended 30th June last, Rs. 69,000; bad debts account Rs. 15,000; and bonus to Company's Employees, Rs. 9,000. Balance to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 2,914-13-8.

A dividend of Rs. 60 per share was then declared and the meeting dispersed after passing formal resolution.

RESIGNATION OF SIR ARNOLD WHITE

APPRECIATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

Sir Arnold White, as already announced, resigns office of Chief Justice, Madras High Court on the 12th instant. The Governor-in-Council places on record his appreciation of the sound judgment, courtesy and ability which Sir Arnold White brought to bear in the discharge of his duties, during his long tenure of the high office of Chief Justice.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MONEY MARKET.

	London Oct. 6th.
Bar Silver Spot	24
Discount, Bank of England Rate since 8th August 1914.	5%
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£669,000
Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st.	3⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3⅛
Interest day to day loans	1⅛
Para Rubber November	2/5½

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, October 6th.

	Bales.
Cotton Sales	4,500
Imports	2,167

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, October. 6th.

Good Broach	4.55
F. G. „	4.70
Fine „	4.85

MANCHESTER CLOTHS.

Slack little turn over.

YARNS.

Dragging isolated sales at low figures.

Goat Skin Sale closed to-day sold	320,000
Bombay Goat Skins lower	1½
Sheep skins Madras par to 2 pence lower.	

London, Oct. 6th.

Cotton seed Bombay Hull.	6/3/9
White Wheat Karachi	44/9

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 7th October.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
3 bundles rupees	6,000	Linga	National
2 „ „	3,000	Debai	„

EXCHANGE.

There is still very little doing and rates are unchanged.

Quotations—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	1	3¼
T.T. forward Dec.	1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4¼
France 3 m-s ready	172½	
60 d/s Japan	148	

BULLION.

Spot bar silver in London was 1/8 lower at 24d. The local market for ready bars is steady and prices are unchanged.

Quotations—

	Rs. a. p.
English bar gold	25 10 0
Sovereigns (dragons)	15 0 0
Bar silver ready (ouru duty)	74 3 0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 5th October 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	16*	18,514
B. B. & C. I. Railway	43	50,944

* Boxes and Bars.

COTTON.

The fixed rates in Liverpool were unchanged and the day's sales of spot cotton totalled 4,500 bales. A telegram received to-day says that "the Government is likely seriously to consider Sir Charles Macara's proposal for building of reserves of raw cotton." The position of raw cotton all over the world is indeed a serious one and requires the utmost support to prevent a catastrophe. An excellent article from "The Market World and Chronicle" on the marketing of the world's largest cotton crop (the American) is reproduced in to-day's issue of "The Bombay Exchange Gazette."

The local market is unchanged. There is nothing doing for forward delivery as buyers are out of the market at the fixed minimum rates for contracts.

For ready cotton there is some inquiry by Japan shippers and local mills are buying quietly. Prices continue to decline.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

We have no change to report in these markets, which for the most part remain idle. A small business is being done in ready as under.

Linseed:—Ready Rs. 5-8-6 B.T.

Castorseed:—Ready Rs. 5-7-0 R.T.

Wheat:—Ready white Karachi Bangla Rs. 6-9-0 R.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m yesterday:—

Cotton	272	Bales.
Wheat	7,422	Owts.
Linseed	217	„
Rape, Rai etc	Nil	„
Gingellyseed	144	„
Poppyseed	Nil	„
Groundnuts	1,216	„
Castorseed	376	„
Rice	2,610	„
Myrabolams	Nil	„
Cottonseed	8,262	„
Mowraseed	4	„
Gram	2,513	„
Jowar	9	„
Maize	Nil	„
Barley	Nil	„

The Oudh collections of the War Relief Fund amount to Rs. 13,741.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

Bandman Opera Company, "The Girl on the Film," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 9.

P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Medina with English Mails due at day-break.

Municipal by-Election, Byculla, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m.

Dance at the Hown Hall in aid of War Fund, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding.

Oct. 7.

363.—Parades. The N. C. Os. and men detailed for 15 pr. Gun drill will parade at Headquarters at 5-0 p.m. on Saturday next 10th instant.

364.—Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps from to-day's date and posted as follows:—

No. 1 Company, No. 1664, Gunner C. B. Preece to "B" Sub-Section.

To E. E. Company, No. 178, Sapper J. D. Russel; No. 179, Sapper H. A. Wood; No. 180, Sapper J. W. Wyles; No. 181, Sapper F. G. Russell; and No. 182, Sapper P. Haggin.

365.—Resignations. The undernamed having resigned are struck off the Strength of the Corps from to-day's date, No. 1 Company:—No. 1626, Gunner G. W. Cross; No. 1613, Gunner F. Barnes; and No. 1334, Gunner W. Saunders. No. 2 Company:—No. 1511, Gunner C. M. Clerk.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. E. Cadell, Commanding.

Oct. 8.

877.—Parade. Company parades for the week ending October 10th:—

"A" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Signalling Class at 6-30 p.m., Friday.
"C" Company, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.

Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes. Those men who have drawn all their uniform except helmets to parade in khaki. Topees of any pattern.

I. Motor Reserve parade, Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.

II. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adult companies every evening except Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Recruits.

"A" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Friday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m. (Mufti).
"C" Company, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m. (except Saturday).
"G" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m. at Head-Quarters. Dress, Mufti.

Special Reserve attached to "G" Company. The Reserve will parade with the recruits of "G" Company on the abovementioned day.

I. "G" Company Recruits who have not fired Part I. should parade at Head Quarters at 6-15 p.m. any day this week.

878.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Friday, 9th instant.—"C" Company Recruits.
Saturday, 10th instant.—"G" Company Recruits.
Sunday, 11th instant.—"G" Company Recruits.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding Companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.

879.—The Schedule of training to be carried out during the remainder of 1914 is now ready for distribution. All N. C. Officers should obtain a copy from the Sergt.-Major as soon as possible.

II. The dates notified in this Schedule for "Visual Training" cannot be adhered to, owing to lack of suitable ground. Revised dates will be notified later.

880.—Staff. 2nd Lieut. F. A. Silk, 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regiment, took over the duties of Officiating Adjutant from the 7th instant during the absence of Captain F. H. James on Field Service.

881.—Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company:—
No. 8138, Vol. M. Alvares.
No. 8139, Vol. M. Pinto.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut., Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

THE BHULE HWAR AFFAIR.

The Purdeshi, who was detained on a charge of giving a false alarm at the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station, has been let go. Mr. Greenop, Chief of the Brigade, made enquiries into the matter, which showed that the man had not intentionally hoaxed the Brigade, and that it was possible that he might have seen some smoke.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

There were no cases of either plague, cholera or small-pox registered in Bombay City, during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday. The total mortality during the same period was 67, as compared with 75 of the corresponding period of 1913 and 95 of 1912.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

A public lecture on "The Mussulmans and their Duties towards Great Britain in the present Crisis" will be given by Mr. N. T. Kaderbhoy, bar-at-law, under the auspices of the Anjumne Zia-ul-Islam in the hall of the Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy's Sanitarium, Queen's Road, opposite Charni Road Station on Sunday the 11th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) The Hon. Mr. Abdul Husein Adamjee Peerbhoy will preside.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club was held on Sunday last. The proceedings commenced with two Handicaps Sweeps, the first being won by D. W. Johnstone and the second by A. Leeson.

The seventh round of the C. B. S. A. Medal Competition came next, A. W. Noble with a score of 8 kills and 1 handicap was seen to advantage, A. Leeson with 8 kills coming second.

The Noble Cup was then shot for. A. Leeson succeeded in retaining the holdership of the trophy, and as this was his fifth win the Cup becomes his own property. R. Kennedy, D. W. Johnstone, and A. W. Noble dividing second prize.

A Sweep at unknown traps and angles followed, A. Leeson with 8 kills taking 1st prize and W. Fraser second prize.

The Colt Competition was the concluding event, the use of only one barrel being allowed in this shot, W. Fraser with 6 kills and 1 handicap was the winner, R. Kennedy taking second prize.

MAHANT MURDER TRIAL.

THE JUDGMENT.

(Associated Press.)

KOTAH, Oct. 7.

Yesterday judgment was delivered by Munshi Shri Ram, Sessions Judge, in the Sadhu murder trial. The three accused Kesri Singh, Laheri alias Trebani and Hira Lal were accused of the murder of Piary Ram, a mahant of Jodhpur. In a lengthy judgment the Sessions Judge found Kesri Singh and Laheri guilty under Section 302 and sentenced them to transportation for life. Hira Lal was acquitted in the major charge but was found guilty under Sections 118 and 201 and sentenced to three years' imprisonment under each head, the sentences to run concurrently.

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The Scent of the Lotus Lily.

The perfume of the Lotus flower—renowned symbol of sweet scents—surpassing all others in delicacy and charm, Hasu-no-Hana is dainty, lasting and wonderfully refreshing.

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Hasu-no-Hana is also sold in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original scent.



Of all Chemists & Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,
Newgate Street, London, E.C.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.

LASCARS STRIKE ON QUESTION OF PAYMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain T. Walshe, master of the s.s. Itria, charged Amin Rohnun and 51 other seamen with disobeying lawful command.

The complainant's case was that the Chief Officer reported to him that the accused would not turn to and work. He thereupon asked the serang to speak to them, but they would not work.

The serang said the accused asked to be paid four months' wages out of the five months' that were in arrears. They wanted to send three months' wages to their families, keeping the rest for their personal expenses. If the complainant would agree to this and keep a month's wages as deposit, they would go to work. The captain, however, wanted to pay them, only three months' wages, and the men insisted on having four months' wages.

The complainant said it was left entirely to his discretion whether to pay the wages before the completion of the voyage next month. They were entitled under the agreement to have wages only on the completion of the voyage. He, however, told them that he would himself send three months' wages to their families and give them a month's wages for their personal expenses. But they would not agree to this.

Seven of the accused pleaded guilty. The others said they would not go to work unless they were paid four months' wages.

The captain said he was afraid they would desert the ship if they got the money.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced them to a fortnight's imprisonment and to forfeit a day's wages. It was further ordered that the accused be taken on board the ship when wanted by the captain.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain J. G. E. Metcalfe appeared in answer to a charge of assault preferred against him by Kikabhoy Nichhabhoy, a clerk in the Bombay Customs. Mr. Kampani, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

Captain Metcalfe pleaded guilty to having committed a technical assault in that he pushed the complainant.

The complainant said the accused abused him and then struck him four times. If the accused expressed his regret and would pay Rs. 20 to the War Relief Fund he had no objection to the case being compounded. He was satisfied with the plea of technical assault.

The accused said he would express regret and pay Rs. 20 to the War Relief Fund.

His Worship marked the case as compounded, and acquitted the accused.

ASSAULTING A SHIP CAPTAIN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Captain D. Finlay, master of the s.s. Abbassieh, charged G. De Martino, second officer of the ship, with disobeying lawful orders and with assault. Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. P. N. Vijayakar, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant's case was that the ship was lying in the Alexandra Dock. On the 4th instant he ordered the accused to tally the Government stores which was being received in the ship. The accused refused to obey his orders and became very insolvent towards him. He asked him to go and attend to his work, when the accused turned round, grumbling and muttering, and walked slowly towards the ladder. He was then walking behind the accused. The latter stopped walking, when he put his hand on his shoulder with a view to persuade him to do his work. The accused thereupon turned round and gave him several blows on the face with his fist. The doctor of the ship and one of the stewards rescued the complainant. A complaint was then made to the Police.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said he was Second Officer of the ship and it was not his duty to tally cargo. He alleged that the Captain struck him first and abused him. He denied having assaulted the complainant.

Sergeant Bull deposed to a complaint having been made by the Captain. The complainant had, when he came to lodge a complaint, marks of swelling on the face and nail scratches on the throat.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

OFFER OF ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 30.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Wednesday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate Framji Sorabji Kapadia, a Parsi, was charged with offering illegal gratification to a public servant. The Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

The accused who was employed as manager in the firm of Ismailji Tajbhoy and Sons, iron founders, went to the Small Causes' Court to get some decrees certified on the 25th August. It is alleged that after he has got this done, wrapped up two two-anna coins in a piece of paper and gave the packet to a Court peon, asking him to pass it on to Mr. Jamshedji B. Kotewal, an index clerk. Mr. Kotewal felt the packet, when he found that it contained coins and asked the peon to bring the man who had given him the packet. He then took the accused and the packet to the Registrar. The matter was reported to Mr. Kemp, Chief Judge, who sanctioned the prosecution of the accused.

The defence was that the accused got his master's decree in a case certified for execution and he sent the packet to Mr. Kotewal, the complainant, out of gratitude. He did not think he was doing anything wrongful. He did not give the money as a gratification. If he had thought it was an illegal gratification he would not have sent the money through a sepoy to create evidence against himself.

His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 30.

ALLEGED RASH ACT.

CHARGE AGAINST ENGINE DRIVER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Donald McGregor, lately an engine driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, was charged with doing a rash and negligent act, by running his train, which was a goods train, against signals at the Currey Road Station on the 16th ultimo, and thereby entering the main line on which a Poona passenger train had already been allowed to come. Mr. J. R. Kelker, Prosecuting Inspector of Police, G. I. P. Railway, conducted the prosecution.

The case for the prosecution was that at Currey Road, Hope Whittaker, a fireman on the engine, drew the accused's attention to the fact that signals were against the engine. The accused, however, said nothing and continued driving. The fireman shut off the steam but he was too late and the train ran on to the main line, and after passing the signals, the engine and three waggons got derailed, and the whole train came to a stand-still. Mr. T. Stewart, engine driver of the Poona Passenger train, found all the signals lowered to allow the train to pass along the line through Parel. But all of a sudden he found the advance starting signal thrown against him, and he subsequently found that the signal was thrown against him after it had once been lowered, because the accused's engine and three waggons had been derailed at Currey Road Junction. It was further alleged against the accused that he was drunk when he got on the engine at Byculla, and that he took no notice of the signals being against him as he was drunk.

Further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Maruti Kasegaonker, an ascetic charged Maniram Ellappa and five other Chambar castemen with defamation. Mr. Musa, Barrister-at-law, and Mr. Apteker, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, Mr. Sohrab Banaji, barrister-at-law, and Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

His Worship believed the defence evidence that Rs. 100 had been paid to the complainant. His Worship held that there had been no excessive publication.

The accused were acquitted.

BOOKS FOR THE TROOPS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As we require, at once, a large quantity of books, magazines, etc., for the use of the Troops, I shall be glad to receive supplies, which will be gratefully received at the Central Office, No. 4, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road.—Yours, etc.,

J. A. D. McBAIN,
Honorary General Secretary,
Women's Branch War & Relief Fund.

Bombay, Octower 7th.

COLLECTOR'S DURBAR AT SATARA.

(From a Correspondent.)

SATARA, Oct. 7.

At the annual Durbar held here yesterday, at the New Palace, Mr. Brendon, Collector of Satara, presented to Rao Bahadur D. B. Parasnis, the distinguished scholar of Maratha History, a Sanad and Badge of the title of Rao Bahadur conferred upon him by the Government of India in recognition of his valuable historical work and congratulated him on his well merited honour. Rao Saheb Kale, Government Pleader, was also presented with his Sanad and Badge and several village officers were rewarded for their good services during the past year.

Mr. Brendon then briefly referred in a speech delivered in Marathi to the important events of the year and read out replies to the questions asked by the durbaris in the last year's meeting.

Rao Bahadur Pathak, President of the Municipality, then proposed a resolution expressing unflinching loyalty to the Crown, which was passed amidst loud cheers. After some questions having been asked by the Durbaris, attar and pan were distributed and the Durbar was closed with three hearty cheers for the King-Emperor.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

LEVY OF INCOME TAX EAR-MARKED FOR EDUCATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

MYSORE, Oct. 7.

At yesterday's sitting the levy of an income tax in the province was decided after a heated discussion, 69 voting for and 61 against. The Dewan assured the members that the income would be ear-marked for spreading education in the province. The Assembly closes its session this evening. Mysore is the first native state to introduce the income tax.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

ENTRIES.

(To be run on Saturday, 10th October.)

The entries which closed on Monday, 5th October, are:—

THE MELBOURNE PLATE.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Mr. F. M. Garda's b e g Chobham (aged).
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Ute (aged).
H. H. The Maharaja of Gwalior's b aus m Lola (6 years).
Mr. R. G. Baldock's ch e h Cossack, late Mitcha (3 years).
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious (4 years).
Captains Cheape and Weinholt's ch e m Pat's Pet (4 years).
Mr. Gussy's ch e m Pension (5 years).
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e m Orepesa (5 years).
Zemindar of Nazergunj's br e g Canberra (5 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathooradass's ch e g Forfeit (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass's ch e g Arkangelo, 14-2 (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass's br e m Borgie (6 years).

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. G. K.'s ch e m Lady Douglas (aged).
Mr. G. K.'s br am m Veera (6 years).
Mr. Leigh's b aus g Beroll (6 years).
Mr. Pitt's b e m Yvette (aged).
Colonel G. Moore's b e g North (6 years).
Mr. A. W. Essa's b e m Sly Kiss (4 years).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Molly S. (4 years).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Seigneurie (4 years).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e m Firefly, 14-0½ (3 years).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b aus m Arlington, 14-0¾ (6 years).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch f h St. Ilban (4 years).
Captains French and Molony's b aus g Audlia (aged).
Captain K. O. Goldie's b aus g Loch Sicker (aged).
Mr. J. H. Crawford's ch aus g Lord Reay (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass's bl aus g First Venture (5 years).
Mr. M. Goculdass's br aus m Beryl, 14-0½ (aged).
Mr. R. Bomanjee's br aus m Lady Pranjip (aged).

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance about 5 Furlongs.

Mr. Ram Nath's ch a h Crocodile, 14-0.
Messrs. Shaik Kassam and S. A. Aziz's g a h Guldasta, 13-2½.
Messrs. E. and P. Nazareth's g a h Royalist, 13-2.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Red Flag, 13-2¾.
Mr. G. P. Stavride's g a h Lord Satu, 13-2¾.
Mr. M. X. Sharaballi's br a h Small Diamond, 13-3½.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quality, 14-0.
Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent, 13-2½.
Captain E. B. Egerton's g a h Flying Bird, 13-2¾.
Captain E. B. Egerton's b a h Bezar Beg, 14-0.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's g a h Sayel, 13-1¾.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's ch a h Shatra, 13-2¾.
Mr. Hasam Madar's g a h Crescent, 13-2¾.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13-2¾.
Mr. Yacoob Zuheir's g a h Pharoah, 13-3½.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Vellard, 13-2½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Saidan, 14-0.
Mr. H. R. Sandford's g a h Pepul, 14-0.
Messrs. D. S. Mehta and K. B. Bharucha's g a h Old China, 13-2¾.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's ch a h Kassum, 13-3½.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice, 14-0.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali, 13-3½.
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's g a h Kaiumers, 13-3½.
Mr. Mirza Hoosain's g a h Nayel Pasha, 13-2½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Puma, 13-3½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Anaz, 13-1¾.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Beethoven, 14-0.
Maharaj Kumar Vijay Sinhjee's g a h Malayeb, 13-1½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Newmarket, 14-0.
Aga Coochick Shah's bl a h Zigomar, 13-3½.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Investment, 13-3¾.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Jawan, 13-2.
Mr. Pitt's b a h Monitor, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's g a h Cardiff, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Fara's bl a h Progress, 14-0.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Hongkong, 13-3.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Crisis, 13-3½.
Mr. G. R. Valimahomed's g a h Triumph, 13-3.
Mr. A. Nanjee's b a h Oratory, 13-3½.
Thakore Sahib of Limbdi's g a h Grequa, 13-1½.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish, 13-2.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sirmust, 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Vudhia, 13-2½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Sweetlips, 14-0.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine, 12-0.
H. H. The Maharaja of Dhar's ch a h Chichester, 13-3.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathooradass's g a h Columbus, 13-2½.
Mr. H. R. Badsha's g a h Pretender II, 13-2½.
Mr. J. Crawford's g a h The Tetrarch, 14-0 (by wire).
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3½.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's b a h Jingle, 13-3½.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's b a h Nawag, 14-0.
Mr. Ebrahim Tajmahomed's ch a h Cash Boy, 13-3.
Mr. R. H. Esmail's ch a h Matador, 13-3½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Lot, 13-2¼.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Alman, 13-3.

THE EUPHRATES PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Captain E. B. Egerton's g a h Longboat, 14-0 (aged).
Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Valens, 14-0 (aged).
Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Tulwar (5 years).
Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania, 13-3½ (aged).
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's b a h Ajmer (aged).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shami (6 years).
Mr. Karsondass Govindjee's ch a h Best Chance, 13-3 (aged).
Mr. Pillcum's g a h Serpent (5 years).
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Alwar, 14-0 (6 years).
Mr. A. Nanjee's b a h Buttercup, 13-3½ (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathooradass's g a h Sweden, 13-3 (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathooradass's g a h British King, 13-3 (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathooradass's ch a h Galiard, 14-0 (6 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathooradass's g a h Bhatty Chief (5 years).
Mr. A. K. Dakayel's g a h Grey Ghost II, 13-3 (aged).
Mr. J. H. Crawford's b a h Last Chance (aged).

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Terror (aged).
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's b a h Beyrut (6 years).
Mr. G. K.'s ch a h The Winner (aged).
Mr. G. K.'s ch a h Tulwar (5 years).
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson (aged).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold (aged).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Gowahajmer (aged).
Messrs. C. M. Khaki and S. Ibrahim's ch a h Solar Star, 13-3¾ (aged).
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dhaman (aged).
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Fado, 13-2½ (aged).
Mr. Abdoola Fara's b a h Malster, 14-0 (aged).
Mr. Abdoola Mana's ch a h Abdul Aziz, 13-3¾ (aged).
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Hearts, 13-3½ (aged).
Mr. Pillcum's g a h Serpent (5 years).
Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Alwar, 14-0 (6 years).
[illegible]

(Poona Races—(Contd.)

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Haify (6 years).
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer, 13-3¾ (aged).
Messrs. E. and P. Nazareth's g a h Royalist, 13-2 (6 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer, 14-0 (6 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathooradass's g a h Nakib (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathooradass's b a h Baloz, 13-3¾ (aged).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathooradass's ch a h Galiard, 14-0 (6 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathooradass's g a h Sparrow Hawk (5 years).
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's g a h Excelsior (aged).

ADDITIONAL RACE.

THE TEHERAN PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; Second, Rs. 300; Third, Rs. 200.

A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division. Distance:—6 Furlongs.

Entry:—Rs. 5 to close at 12 noon on Wednesday, 7th October, with Rs. 5, in addition if not struck out by 4 p.m. on Thursday, 8th October, 1914.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY

"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."

"The Girl in the Taxi" proved a most diverting show as played by the Bandmann Opera Company last night. It is not by any means new to Bombay, and we would hesitate to say that we have not seen it played better; but comparisons are always odious, and they would be particularly so in this instance when the entertainment provided was really, taking it all round, excellent.

One or two old favourites played their old parts with distinction. Mr. Fred Coyne, for instance, was excellent as the Baron, and sang and danced with the verve which distinguishes all he does. Bobby Roberts repeated his amusing representation of M. Pomarel, and Mr. Edward Granby was again good as Rene.

Of the ladies, Miss Addie Lennard was a very bright and vivacious Suzanne; Miss Babs Kendal gave a clever character study as the Baroness; and Miss Belle Rivers and Miss Nellie Lomas "played up" in the parts of Jaqueline and Rose, respectively.

Mr. Clive Leighton sung the Waltz song very effectively and did a clever dance; and Mr. Jack Elagert as a "nut" in the embryonic stage was quite good. Mr. Jimmie Hooper, made Alexis quite a humourous character, but was rather too ponderous at times.

To-night "The Girl on the Film" will be played.

PUNJAB CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

SCHEME FOR COMPROMISING CIVIL LIABILITIES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 7.

A meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the Punjab Co-operative Bank which recently suspended payment will be held on the 11th instant to consider the question of winding up.

It is understood that a scheme for compromising all civil liabilities of Doulat Rai, late Managing Director of the Hindustan Bank, Limited, now in liquidation, has been arrived at through the good offices of his brother Mr. Harkishen Lal. The liabilities of Doulat Rai owing to the Hindustan Bank have been put at Rs. 25,000. It will be remembered that criminal cases had been pending against Doulat Rai before the Multan courts.

A WIDOW'S PROPERTY.

CHEATING AND CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 7.

A case of some interest was yesterday decided by Mr. Husbands I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Poona. In this a co-widow named Jamalbibi a wealthy Mahomedan, charged one Narayen Govind Deshpande of Tharamati village with cheating and criminal breach of trust. Evidence went to show that after obtaining division of estate with other co-widows the complainant was induced to enter into a mortgage deed for Rs. 4,000 on certain property with the father-in-law of the accused. Within a year he persuaded the widow to enter into a sale deed of the property mortgaged for which she was to receive Rs. 8,000, while the accused entered a clause to the effect that the said mortgage would be redeemed by himself with the exception of some payments on account. The accused failed to pay off this amount. The property sold for Rs. 8,000, it appears, was worth nearly double the amount. The prosecution put in documents to show the business relations between the parties and after the examination of several witnesses the Magistrate delivered judgment in which he found the accused guilty and sentenced him to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 900.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 4,43,346-8-6; Mr. H. J. Amine, through Mr. N. M. Joshi (Broach 3rd instalment), 202-6-0; Dr. Suphtankhan Indore, through Mr. K. Natarajan Rs. 61-0.0 and Mr. H. J. Amine, through Mr. N. M. Joshi (Broach 4th instalment) Rs. 20-0-0; total Rs. 4,43,629-14-6.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The German Counter-Move	6
The Corporation and the Council	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
Cotton Outlook in U. S.	6 & 7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
House Collapse Tragedy	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Delhi Conspiracy Case	8
German Machinations	9
SPORTING NEWS	5
LEGAL NEWS	4 & 5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	8 & 9

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, October 8, 1914.

THE GERMAN COUNTER-MOVE.

Lord Willingdon in a recent speech referred to a certain class of people among whom every piece of news regarding the War which is not favourable to the Allies means a disaster, while every favourable telegram is regarded as being of doubtful authenticity. These were not, perhaps, his exact words, but they describe, at any rate, the mental attitude of the people to whom he was referring. We fear that the admonitions of the Governor will not cure these people of a mental habit, which makes their society extremely obnoxious to those who endeavour to follow the news of the various campaigns with intelligence. Unfortunately the present phase of the campaign in France is very helpful to them. They cannot understand the stategy of a general who knows how to wait, any more than they were able to understand that an Army that knew how to retreat, and refused to give battle under adverse conditions, was not necessarily beaten; or that an army which had achieved a sensational and spectacular advance without having first of all disposed of, or delivered an effective blow at, the enemy was not necessarily victorious. With people of this kind the prolongation of the struggle along the present front possesses the most gloomy significance and the occasional announcement that the Allies gave way slightly in this place or that, brings the German occupation of Paris immediately again within the sphere of imminent events.

It is as well, perhaps, to make up our minds that the stupendous struggle now in progress in France *may* maintain its present character for some time to come. It is somewhat tiresome, perhaps, to be told day after day that the situation is unchanged, or that some slight progress has been made in this direction or that, but nothing is more characteristic of war than that the expected constantly fails to happen, and that the sensational event generally occurs at the moment that it is least expected. The only way to save one's nerves is to accept the events as they come with philosophic calm. Of course that need not prevent us from pleasing ourselves with anticipations and expectations. But we must expect to be disappointed often and to be wearied often. The censorship, of course, has much to answer for, because it is so unintelligent. We are not sure that it would not be better to be cut off from everything but the official communiques, as things stand at present. It can at least, be said to the credit of the War Offices, both in London and Paris, that their caution, if it is sometimes carried to an undue extreme, is at any rate of the right sort. That is to say, it is never unduly optimistic and never needlessly pessimistic. It does not tell us much, but it never, or seldom, anticipates, and we have never had cause to blame it for raising false hopes. But the censorship of other news that leaves London on the wires is most indifferently exercised. Scrappy telegrams, which subsequently turn out to be but ill-founded, but which at the moment, seem to supply an illuminating ray on the official communiqués of the day, are allowed to come through and give rise to expectations which fail of realisation. Thus, for several days we were constantly being led to expect an event of the most sensational character on the German right wing, but if one looks back and carefully studies the official communiqués of the past two weeks, it will be seen that it was the unauthorised predictions or reports, emanating from unofficial sources, on which these expectations were chiefly based. The official reports, taken by themselves, encouraged only an expectation of what has actually occurred,—namely, a gradual but steady extension of the Allies' position on their left wing and a steady impression on the whole German front. The result ultimately will be more or less the same. But it is taking longer, to be frank, than many of us expected. But that the resumption of the pursuit of a beaten enemy will be achieved is none-the-less undoubtedly indicated by the present position of the opposing forces.

The communiqué issued in Paris on Tuesday tells us that on the left wing the Allies' front is extending more and more. Every mile of ground gained in this direction is a substantial victory to the Franco-British forces. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Germans are still devoting their attention chiefly to a resistance of this advance and pitting the flower of their strength against the Allies' left. Not many days ago we were congratulating ourselves on the occupation of Peronne. On Monday the news was that the front was extended as far as the Arras line, 25 miles further on, almost due south of Lille and an equal distance from the Frontier. Day after day we are told that the battle on the Left wing is again proceeding, and now we learn that the struggle is likely to be intensified. To-day's telegrams speak of an important counter movement by the enemy. Masses of German Cavalry have appeared in the neighbourhood of Lille, preceding lostile forces coming through Turcoing, five miles from the Belgian frontier to the north-east of Lille, and Armentieres; a border town, twelve miles further west. That the enemy are in a position to attempt this movement, which necessitates such a wide extension of their communications eastwards is an indication of the great extent of their enormous reserve strength. It is evident that they are about to make a stupendous effort to turn the tables on the movement, so fatal to their whole position, which has been in progress on the eastern extremity of the line of battle during the past two weeks. It is consoling to know that the French Headquarters' Staff is evidently well aware of the character of, and prepared for, this movement. It would be interesting, also to know, the extent of the Allied forces on this wing. There has been a considerable redisposition of the troops we know, and the extreme wing is, apparently, no longer exclusively British. We hear to-day of the British in the region of Soissons and this may indicate that they are not to take part in the vital events about to transpire, or already transpiring so much further north. It may mean, on the other hand, a strong reinforcement of the British Army and consequently a wider disposition of its forces. Whether this reinforcement has as yet taken place, however, must remain a matter of speculation, but it is clear that a strengthening of the Allies' left would be of enormous assistance at this vital juncture. In the meanwhile it is interesting to note how near the progress of the campaign is carrying us back to Belgium, and how it emphasises the precarious character of the German communications. It is not wise to attach entire credence to the report that the Belgians have succeeded in making impossible the retreat through Brussels. Wrecked trains can be cleared away, and the destruction of a bridge is not an irreparable blow at an enemy's communications, even in the event of a hurried retreat. But, still, the report is significant and indicates, as we have said, the danger of operating along a line of communications in a hostile country with hostile forces in being.

THE CORPORATION AND THE COUNCIL.

We have already observed that a simple negative answer of the Government of Bombay to the representation of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for an additional seat in the Bombay Legislative Council would have quite sufficed to inform that body of the reluctance to comply at present with the request. But the wise person who drafted the reply has sought to justify it on a ground which is indeed amazing. The letter observes that several members of the Corporation hold seats in the Council and that they are quite competent to advocate the interests of that body when needed! It would be hard to imagine anything more egregiously irrelevant and misleading. These members do not hold their seats in the local legislative body as representatives of the Corporation, but as representatives of other interests specially enfranchised? Except one member who, by statute, represents the Corporation, others wl happen to be members of that body sit in the Council on behalf of the respective constituencies which have returned them. In no sense is any one of them a legally constituted representative of the Corporation. And, judging from the way in which the proceedings of the Council are carried on, and votes taken, the Government would be the last to recognise them as such. We can well imagine what would be the attitude of Government if the matter had to be looked at the other way round. Suppose in a division in the Council on some matter concerning the Corporation, it were pointed out that the list of voters against the Government included all the members of the Council who were also members of the Corporation, and this was urged as a reason for the Government to give way! We think it not improbable that the answer would be that all these members except one were sent to represent interests other than those of the Corporation. We should like to enquire of the gentleman in the Secretariat who framed this reply whether he would record the votes of these men in the Council proceedings as the votes of the different constituencies they represented or as representatives of the Corporation? The fact that he could not register their votes in the latter capacity is a sufficient disposal of the fatuity of the reply he has made. But to prove to the hilt the absurdity of the specious reasoning employed to justify the reluctance of his Government to concede a second seat to the Corporation, we would ask the reader to take an analogous case. The law gives two seats to the City of London in the House of Commons. Suppose that the City of London approached the House with a petition requesting an additional seat. Would or could the Ministry in power, or Parliament, itself, refuse the prayer on the ground that it was no use giving them additional seats as there are many City men who sit in the House? The Ministry making such a reply would be laughed out of court. Would not the House rejoin by saying somewhat in the following strain: "True it is that there are some City men who hold seats in the House, but they are not returned by the City of London. They are returned by their respective constituencies, and it is simply a coincidence that they happen to be City men. Suppose that there were no other City men in the House. Do Ministers mean to say that they would not comply with a legitimate demand for additional seats as urged by the City of London." Let us then put this same question here. Is it not a mere accident that there are representatives in the Council of other constituencies who happen to be members of the Corporation? Suppose that there had been none. Would it then lie in the mouth of the Government to urge the reason which they actually have urged in their reply to the Corporation. The simple question before them was to enquire and consider whether the demand made for a second seat was well-founded. If well-founded, then, justice dictated that it should be given. If ill-founded then the Government would have been within its right to give valid reasons why it could not comply with the request. Had the Government, after due inquiry and consideration, vouchsafed such a reply to the Corporation it might have been perfectly intelligible and they would have saved themselves the adverse, but not irrelevant, criticism which their attitude has evoked and which leaves the public to assume that there is no good answer to the Corporation's demand. It displays a lamentable want of judgment, to say nothing of statesmanship, in a matter so vitally affecting the interests of so important a city as Bombay with its growing population and diversity of interests. The Corporation is undoubtedly entitled to a larger representation than sectional bodies, such as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Bombay Millowners' Association, and the Bombay Uuniversity. What are their joint and several interests compared to those of a population of over a million? It would argue a woeful want of sanity of reasoning to deny the additional seat prayed for by the Corporation under such a condition. It only needs to be mentioned in conclusion that Calcutta enjoys the privilege of returning two members from its Corporation of 52 members to the Bengal Legislative Council.

Official and Personal.

H. E. Lord Willingdon arrived in Bombay yesterday from Poona.

The Begum Saheb of Savanur gave birth to a daughter on Sunday last.

COTTON OUTLOOK IN THE U. S.

EXTENT OF UNCONSUMABLE CROP

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

The following article dealing with the cotton situation in America,—a subject of supreme interest in India just now,—has been prepared for "The Bombay Chronicle" by Mr. Henry D. Baker, American Consul, Bombay.

Although the United States is a Republican country, yet it has one well recognised "King" that is Cotton, which in normal years is by far the most important agent in the country for commercial prosperity, bringing to the United States as it does far more wealth than any other one commodity produced. The present war, however, has been proving most disastrous to King Cotton, which like certain other kings seems to be now resting uneasily on its throne. The present shaky and gloomy position of King Cotton has caused more or less general alarm in the United States, and notwithstanding this country is neutral in the present war yet on account of the calamity this war brings to King Cotton, which has always been a most bountiful and beneficent friend of the American people, we are now almost as greatly concerned in the sacrifices of war, as if we were actually participating in the same ourselves.

All of the Southern States of America which grow cotton as their chief staple, are now in a greatly embarrassed position in consequence of the interruption in the exports of raw cotton, and in the violent decline in the price. The Cotton Exchange in New York having closed down, there are no accurate quotations available for cotton, and bankers are in a perplexed position as to how much money they may dare lend to carry cotton. The situation in America at present therefore is absorbing the serious thought of the leading statesmen of the country, and of the great financial and commercial interests, which recognise the absolute necessity of finding means to relieve the situation, at least in so far as it can be relieved by enabling cotton planters and dealers to carry their present stock over to a period when the abnormal war conditions will be ended, or else by enabling the raw cotton surplus to be manufactured at home and exported to countries like those in South America, which have drawn their supplies of piece goods largely from Germany in the past, which country had purchased its raw cotton in America but can now no longer do so.

ONE-FOURTH OF THE CROP SURPLUS.

The cotton mills of the United States have consumed only about 40 per cent. of the raw cotton produced there. There are about 31,500,000 spindles in the United States, spinning 5,335,000 bales of cotton into yarn. The rest of the raw cotton crop, or about three-fifths of the total, is ordinarily exported. England is by far the best customer, but Germany, France and Japan have also been big buyers. The crop this year will be about the same as usual. The normal capacity of the mills would take 40 per cent. of it all. It is believed by experts that, taking the year as a whole, this can be increased so as to take another 15 per cent. This will account for 55 per cent. or a little more than half. It is thought that foreign mills will be operated sufficiently to take about one-third of what they usually require. This will mean another 20 per cent. When this is added to the increased home consumption, there would still be left about one-fourth of this year's American cotton crop in the hands of the planters. The situation may be still further complicated, by India and some other cotton-producing countries being in the same unfortunate position as the United States, and obliged to force for export as much of their cotton surplus as possible, upon markets whose absorbing power is now greatly limited.

It has been estimated that about 4 million bales of American cotton will have to be carried over until next year. If the war is over by that time it will find its way into the usual markets. If not, then next year the cotton planters will have to devote a part of their land to corn and other products. Fortunately cotton does not deteriorate in storage.

PROJECTS FOR RELIEF.

The chief projects for relief, as shown by the last American newspapers arriving in Bombay dated up to August 28, appear to consist in greatly increasing the storage facilities for cotton, which facilities under present conditions are limited to only about one quarter of the crop, and secondly in making it possible for banks to loan more liberally on cotton than they would feel warranted in doing without some special government assistant.

To meet the increased necessity of the storage there has already been organized one corporation capitalized at $50,000,000 which will construct cotton warehouses through the South. Forty such warehouses were to be constructed within two months time, and ninety warehouse in all will be built by this one Company. The cotton stored here will be insured, and the nature of the construction of the warehouses has already been approved by the insurance companies. It is said to be composed of an eight-foot wire fence with a floor and a covering to keep off the weather. The State of Taxes, the largest

(*Continued on page* 7.)

ALLIES' LEFT WING STILL GAINING GROUND.

BIG GERMAN COUNTER-MOVEMENT INDICATED.

GERMAN ATTACKS AGAIN FAIL.

BRUSSELS USELESS TO THE GERMANS.

BATTLE OF CRACOW BEGUN.

News from the seat of war is very meagre, especially of what is going on at the western theatre with the allied forces.

The great battle which has been raging for so many days, continues to rage: persistent violent attacks are unceasingly made by the enemy and are unceasingly repulsed.

The Allies' left wing, which is obviously the strategic pivot upon which the issue of success or defeat turns, is extremely sensitive and the opposing forces at this important point appear, to be very well matched. After giving ground on the previous day, the most recent news states that the Allies' front is extending more and more, which can only mean, that the great turning movement which has been the aim of the allied commanders' strategy throughout is gradually but surely being executed.

Owing to the Belgians having destroyed the bridge and wrecked trains, communication between Brussels and Ninove has been made impossible, the Germans will therefore be compelled to fall back on Namur as their line of retreat. This renders Brussels useless to them.

An official message from Paris states that the Belgian forces defending Antwerp have repulsed the German attacks. A later message says that as the bombardment of the city is imminent, the Military Governor has informed the Burgomaster to request people who wish to leave to do so.

German cavalry are reported in the neighbourhood of Lille preceding the hostile forces coming through the district north of Tourcoing and Armentieres.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 7, 1-45 p.m.

It was officially announced in Paris at eleven o'clock yesterday evening that the situation was unchanged. Fighting had become much more violent on the left wing, north of the Oise. Comparative quiet prevailed in the centre, and some ground had been gained in the northern part of the Meuse Heights.

FRONT EXTENDING ON LEFT WING.

ENEMY'S FUTILE ATTACKS IN FORCE.

PARIS, Oct. 6, 6-25 p.m.

A communique says: On our left wing the front is extending more and more. Very large masses of German cavalry are reported in the neighbourhood of Lille preceding the hostile forces coming through the district north of Tourcoing and Armentières.

Around Arras and on the right bank of the Somme the situation has been appreciably maintained. There have been alternate advances and retirements between the Somme and the Oise.

The enemy attacked in great force near Lassigny and failed. We, co-operating with the British, made a slight advance north of Soissons.

We have made some progress in the Berry-au-Bac district.

Elsewhere there is no change.

GERMAN DUCHESS OF LUXEMBURG.

INTERNED BY THE GERMANS.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 1-0 p.m.

The Grand Duchess of Luxemburg has been interned in the castle at Nuremburg, and the Luxemburg Army, numbering 250 men, has, with the exception of the Commandant, been transported to Germany.

DEFENDING ANTWERP.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED BY BELGIANS.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 1-15 a.m.

It is officially stated in Paris that the Belgian forces defending Antwerp have repulsed German

BOMBARDMENT OF ANTWERP CITY IMMINENT.

RESISTANCE TO BE PUSHED TO EXTREME LIMITS.

ANTWERP, Oct. 7, 4-50 a.m.

The Military Governor has informed the Burgomaster that the bombardment of the city is imminent and people wishing to flee are requested to leave.

The Governor says that the bombardment will not influence the city's resistance, which will be pushed to extreme limits.

KAISER RETURNS TO COLOGNE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

A telegram from Bellegarde says that the Emperor William, who was reported to be in East Prussia, has returned to Cologne. The message adds that his return has caused discontent among the General Staff.

GERMAN SHARP-SHOOTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 1-0 p.m.

Every German regiment has a body of sharp-shooters, who pick off the enemy's officers. This accounts for the disproportionate losses which have occurred among the Allied officers, especially among the French.

HAVOC CAUSED BY GERMAN SHELLS.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 1-0 p.m.

A "Times" correspondent, describing the havoc caused by shells from German heavy guns, says that nothing is left standing within forty or fifty feet. One shell dropped among a squad of forty horses, and the whole batch was blown to pieces.

BRUSSELS USELESS TO GERMANS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The "Daily News" says that communication between Brussels and Ninove is impossible. The Belgians have destroyed the bridge and wrecked trains to compel the Germans to retreat through Namur. This renders Brussels useless to them.

The paper's correspondent adds that provocative acts in Brussels are growing more common, and the populace, already excited by the arrest of the Burgomaster, M. Max, is being stung to reprisals.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH REVERSE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TRAPPED IN A WATER-HOLE.

LITTLE FORCE COMPELLED TO SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

CAPETOWN, Oct. 6.

From the details of the fighting on September 26th, it appears that two squadrons of mounted rifles and a section of the Transvaal artillery left the main body and occupied a water-hole surrounded by kopjes and approached by a narrow defile.

The place appeared deserted but so soon as our guns had been outspanned the enemy, numbering two thousand, with ten guns, attacked us from the heights. They also seized the defile.

A desperate fight ensued. Our force was shelled from all points of the compass. They behaved with conspicuous gallantry. When all the gunners had been killed or wounded and the ammunition exhausted the guns were rendered useless and the white flag was hoisted.

The Germans behaved in a most friendly manner and complimented the British Colonel. They further allowed the prisoners to attend the funeral of their comrades.

The main force outside had attempted to come to the rescue but was unable to enter the valley. They suffered from machine-gun fire.

"BEYOND ALL PRAISE."

THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF OUR TROOPS

MONOTONY OF THE TRENCHES RELIEVED BY DARING DEEDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

A letter from a British artillery officer says that the behaviour and fighting spirit of the troops are beyond all praise, and have surprised those who expected most.

Another correspondent, describing the monotony of the trenches, says that the men play nap by candle-light, and dare one another to do mad deeds.

One wriggled on his stomach to the German lines and surprised and slew five Prussians. He returned with a maxim slung like a sheep across his shoulders, and then returned to fetch his ammunition belt.

"FIGHTING LIKE BROTHERS."

PRESIDENT POINCARE AND "THE MAGNIFICENT BRITISH ARMY."

LONDON, Oct. 6, 6-50 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that President Poincarè visited the British headquarters, after which he telegraphed to King George his congratulations on: "The magnificent British Army fighting like brothers beside Frenchmen."

His Majesty replied, thanking M. Poincarè, and saying he would gladly convey M. Poincarè's congratulations to the troops "who are proud to fight by the side of the gallant French Army."

100,000, GERMAN PRISONERS IN FRANCE

LONDON, Oct. 7, 4-50 a.m.

A Paris message to the "Daily Chronicle" says that it is believed that there are not far short of a hundred thousand German prisoners in France.

Trains containing prisoners pass through the outskirts of Paris daily.

BATTLE OF CRACOW.

FIERCE FIGHTING ALONG THE VISTULA.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 4-25 p.m.

An Austrian official announcement states that the battle of Cracow has begun and that fierce fighting is in progress along the Vistula.

The Austrians claim to have repulsed the Russians at Opatow and Klimontow.

GERMANS WITHDRAWING.

TROOPS RETREATING BEFORE THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 6, 6-50 p.m.

A communique states that aviators have disclosed the uninterrupted movement of German columns and transport trains withdrawing across the frontier in a westerly direction. The Russian offensive has been maintained in the Suwalki district.

JAPANESE ACTIVITY.

MARSHALL ISLANDS SEIZED.

BRITISH SHIPS RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, Oct. 6.

It is officially stated that the Japanese bluejackets seized unopposed Jalut, Marshall Islands, capturing the fortifications, arms and ammunition.

The German officials surrendered. The British merchantmen in the port were released.

The Navy Department explains that the islands have been taken for military reasons, and that the occupation by the Japanese is not permanent.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 4-50 a.m.

The Japanese Ambassador announces that the expedition to Marshall Islands was for the purpose of hunting out the enemy's squadron supposed to be cruising in the southern seas. Jalut Island was believed to be one of its bases.

"HEATHEN JAPAN."

FORMER AMBASSADOR IN TOKIO REPLIES TO GERMAN PROTESTS.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 12-50 p.m.

Sir Claude Macdonald refers in a letter to "The Times" to the recent protest of German theologians against the inclusion in the war of "heathen Japan" under the pretext of the alliance with Britain. Sir Claude Macdonald says it is not known as generally as it ought to be how straightforward, honest, dignified and loyal to us was the Japanese conduct of the negotiations before and after the Russo-Japanese war, and how courteous and chivalrous was their conduct to their opponents in defeat.

The fullest information regarding wounded Russians for transmission to their friends was immediately obtainable, and even details were sometimes telegraphed. Sir Claude Macdonald says that Baron Hardinge, who was at the time British Ambassador in St. Petersburg, can bear him out in this connection. Sir Claude Macdonald ventures to think that some Christian nations—not forgetting Germany—have much to learn of the Christian virtues of chivalry, courtesy and honesty from "heathen Japan."

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 6-50 p.m.

Britain forthwith prohibits the export of raw wool and sheepskins.

ENEMY SUBJECTS ON PAROLE.

CONDITIONS ON WHICH THEY MAY WRITE TO THEIR FRIENDS.

German and Austrian subjects on parole are now permitted to correspond with their friends in Germany or Austria or in the United Kingdom in the following manner:—

(A) By postcards written in English giving bare statements of facts concerning the writer or his family personally e.g., "I am well." or "I have been ill, but now better." No information on general subjects will be permitted.

(B) By letter in very special cases, provided that the open letter is sent to the Postal Censor, General Post Office, Bombay.

Note.—The post cards and letters must be stamped and sent direct to the postal censor, G. P. O., Bombay, in an outer cover. Those which are passed by the censor will be sent on to the War Office, London, from whence they will be forwarded to their destination.

Those who wish to send letters should apply in the first instance to the authority who gave them parole.

EGYPTIAN GIFT TO BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Egyptian Red Crescent society has given one thousand pounds to the British Red Cross Society.

GERMANS REINFORCED IN EAST PRUSSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

A communique issued here says that the enemy falling back in the direction of East Prussia, has received reinforcements from Koenigsberg.

The fortified positions on the frontier are supported by the fire of numerous siege guns.

THE INDIAN TROOPS.

LORD CURZON'S TRIBUTE.

THEIR FORTITUDE AND VALOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 6, 7-45 p.m.

Presiding at a meeting of the Indian Empire Club to start a fund to provide comforts for the Indian troops, Earl Curzon said it would have been a political blunder and crying shame to relegate to the Indians only a secondary share in the war. The war was being fought for the principles of honour, justice and truth, which were as dear to India as to ourselves and were the whole foundation of our rule there. The Indian troops would behave on the battlefield with the same fortitude, valour and humanity as any European troops. Their landing in France was a landmark in the history of the Indian Empire.

The Club decided to devote to the fund half its assets of £400 and to issue an appeal for donations.

LATEST CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The following casualties are announced to-day:—

Wounded and Missing:—Major R. A. Birley, Field Artillery; Lieutenant W. Bowden-Smith, Royal Fusiliers; Captain H. Buckle, Field Artillery; Major A. E. Haig, Scottish Borderers; Major P. Hastings, West Kents; Lieutenant W. Loder-Symonds, Wiltshires; Second-Lieut. R. W. Macleod, Field Artillery; Second-Lieut. J. B. Oakes, Norfolks; Captain L. Simpson, Yorkshire Light Infantry; Second-Lieut. E. A. Spencer and Lieutenant Stanford, Field Artillery.

Missing and Believed to Wounded:—Lieutenant G. G. Paget, Northamptonshires.

Missing:—Second-Lieut. Potts, Army Service Corps.

Missing and Believed to be Wounded:—Lieutenant T. de Burgh, Thirty-First Lancers, Indian Army.

Rejoined:—Lieutenant C. Clarke, Third Hussars; Captain E. V. Jenkins, West Ridings.

The following casualties are unofficially reported:—

Died of Wounds:—Lieutenant M. T. Johnson, South Wales Borderers.

Wounded and Prisoners:—Captain C. V. Beresford, Worcestershires; Captain P. Besant, Warwickshires; Major W. Chichester, Worcestershires; Captain A. A. Duff, Gordon Highlanders; Lieutenant Josephs, Middlesex Regiment; Lieutenant J. E. Vernon, Dublin Fusiliers.

Wounded:— Lieutenant E. R. Rushton, Middlesex Regiment.

KILLED IN THE CAMEROONS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The following officers were killed in the Cameroons:—

Capt. A. Aubin (East Lancs.) Nigeria Regt.; Lieut.-Colonel P. Maclear (Dublin Fusiliers) Nigeria Regt.; Major T. Puckle, (Suffolks) Nigeria Regt.

Died of Wounds.—Lieut. H. W. Brown (Royal Irish) Nigeria Regt.

DEATH OF LT. COL. B. ABBOTT.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Colonel Byam Abbott, late Foreign Department, Government of India.

WAR GAZETTEER.

TOURCONIZ.—A frontier town of France, ten miles north-east of Lille.

ARMENTIERES.—Also near the frontier, on the Lys, twelve miles W. N. W., of Lille by rail.

BERRY-AU-BAC.—A commune of France in the dep. of Aisne.

LASSIGNY.—A small town six miles west of Noyon.

MARSHALL ISLANDS.—A group of islands in the Pacific, annexed by Germany in 1885. They are all told 24 islands and Jalat is the chief town.

KLIMONTOW.—A small town in Poland.

OPATOW.—A town of Poland on the Opatowka, an affluent of the Vistula.

BELLEGARDE.—A second-class fortress of France, in the department of Pyrenees—Orientals, built by Louis XIV in 1679. It is situated on the Spanish confines on the road leading over the Col de Pertuis from Perpignan to Figueras.

COTTON OUTLOOK IN THE U. S.

(Continued from page 6.)

cotton producing State in the country has been making arrangements to provide for a number of extra warehouses.

The Senate of the United States on August 24th passed a Bill to license cotton warehouse receipts, so that such receipts can be readily traded in and offered to banks as collateral on cotton. It is hoped in this way to make cotton like wheat, a commodity which can always command som recognized market value. The cotton warehouse receipt, like a bond of mortgage or real estate deed, could thus be held for investment by thousands of persons who would not find it convenient personally to undertake responsibility for holding and storing the actual cotton. In this way the great financial and investment resources of the country may carry the cotton surplus over to a period of better times.

LOANS MADE EASIER.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, Mr. McAdoo, has also announced a plan for the insurance of emergency currency upon the security of loans on cotton warehouse receipts, made by national Banks. This plan will undoubtedly greatly increase the readiness of banks to make loans upon cotton. In making such loans, the banks can issue notes secured by warehouse receipts for cotton, having not more than four months to run at 75 per cent. of their face value. The Government will accept these notes from National Banks, through National Currency Associations, as legal tender for debts. The issue of this currency will be carefully supervised by the Government, and will assist in overcoming the present financial stringency in America. Definite steps are also being taken to standardize cotton warehouses, so that their certificates will always be good as grain certificates are in the present great markets of the world.

There have also been schemes suggested in America of cotton valorization, by the National or State Governments undertaking to uphold the price of cotton at a certain reasonable figure, by making purchases whenever it went below such figure. It will be recalled that this scheme was experimented with for a long time by the Government of Brazil, as regards coffee, but with results not eventually satisfactory. It is pointed out by those who oppose such a scheme that while the United States might be able to uphold at least temporarily the price of cotton in the United States, yet it would be difficult to maintain an export price in competition with countries like India, which would doubtless be unwilling to co-operate in such a scheme.

There will undoubtedly be great interest in the United States in the cotton situation in India, and in whatever measures may be undertaken to relieve the similar situation as to an embarrassing surplus of cottou for which no export market can be found. The meeting in Bombay of prominent interests in the cotton trade, which it is understood will take place to-day, will doubtless have a significance and important influence which will not be confined to India. The interests of India and of the United States are closely connected in this matter, and it is to be hoped that India, like the United States, will be able to find some way to prevent undue demoralization in cotton values, and undue loss to cotton producers and merchants.

KAISER'S NEPHEW ON THE EMDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

German papers state that Prince Franz Josef of Hohenzollern, nephew of the Emperor William, is on board the Emden.

U. S. PEACE TREATIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 4-50 a.m.

Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, is endeavouring to arrange peace treaties with Germany, Austria and Japan similar to those already signed with other countries.

He has conferred with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador here, on the subject.

ADRIATIC MINED BY FRANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 7, 4-50 a.m.

The French Admiralty announces that mines have been laid in the Adriatic in Austro-Hungarian territorial waters and in channels between islands off the Dalmatian Coast.

U. S. DIRIGIBLES.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The United States are inviting tenders for dirigibles.

COTTON RESERVES.

LONDON, Oct. 6, 1-0 p.m.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the Government is likely seriously to consider Sir Charles Macara's proposal for the building up of reserves of raw cotton. Unless a speedy improvement sets in, an almost complete stoppage of production is to be expected.

BURMA WAR RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 7.

The Burma War Relief Fund now amounts to close on three lakhs of rupees. There is every indication of big figure being reached in the near future.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

TEXT OF THE JUDGMENT.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 7.

In the course of the judgment in the Delhi Conspiracy Case Mr. Harrison said as follows:—In this case the accused, eleven in number, stand charged under Section 302 and 120 B, I.P.C. with conspiracy to commit murder between the 27th of March 1913 and the 31st of March 1914, both at Delhi and Lahore and other places, the charge was finally altered so as to stand in its present form, *i.e.* the eleven accused are charged with having agreed with one another and other persons, to wit, Dina Nath, Sultan Chand, Rash Bihari Bose, Har Dayal, Arjan Lal Sethi, Hari Ram Sethi, and other persons unknown between the 27th of May 1913 and the 31st of March 1914 both at Lahore and Delhi and other places in British India to commit the offence of murder and of having thereby been parties to criminal conspiracy in pursuance of which the murder of Ram Padarath was committed at Lahore on the 17th of May 1913. Of these other persons Dina Nath and Sultan Chand have been given conditional pardons. Rash Behari Bose is an absconder against whom proceedings have been taken under Section 512 Criminal Procedure Code, Har Dayal has long been known as residing out of British India. Arjun Lal Sethi and Hari Ram Sethi have not been arrested as the prosecution did not consider that there was sufficient evidence against them to justify such action, but their names have been included in the charge in accordance with the procedure followed in the Howrah Gang trial before the Chief Justice of Bengal.

HISTORY OF THE CONSPIRACY.

Tracing the history of the conspiracy the Judge stated that in 1904 or 1905 one Har Dayal, a brilliant student of the Punjab University, went to England to study in Oxford with a State's scholarship of £200. Having disapproved of the English system of education in India he resigned his scholarship and began delivering lectures to students on the duties of young men and social and political matters as early as 1906 on his return to India. In 1908 he became more active and openly advocated the liberation of India. He denounced the practice of entering Government service or assisting the administration. He preached the bringing to an end of the British Government by a general boycott combined with passive resistance of every kind. Although he did not advocate violence or murder at this time the seed sown by him bore fruit, at least two members of the present conspiracy case, Dina Nath in particular, offerred to become his disciple. Soon after Dina Nath discovered that Har Dayal had disappeared and gone to America. He was informed that Har Dayal's disciples had been made over to one Amir Chand at Delhi. Amir Chand (accused number, three) was a prominent educationalist and politician, kept open-house for disaffected residents of Delhi and for visitors. Here Dina Nath met Abad Behari (accused No. 2) Dina Nath's father did not like his political movements and took him back to Lahore. Rash Behari Bose, a clerk in the Forest Research Institute of Dehra Dun, was introduced to Dina Nath afterwards and they became fast friends. In October 1912 Rash Behari disclosed his plan of action (according to the approver Dina Nath's story) to the chosen few, namely, Dina Nath, Abad Behari and Balmukund (accused No. 4.) According to Dina Nath's story a discussion followed and it was decided that a terrorist and anarchist movement should be begun in the Punjab and United Provinces as in Bengal.

TWO BRANCHES OF ACTIVITY.

Continuing Mr. Harrison, in his judgment states:—"I may here explain that the prosecution lays great stress on the two-fold nature of the work for which the organisation was formed, namely, the preparation and distribution of inflamatory literature and the avert acts of violence, such as the throwing of bombs, and it is urged that the two branches of these activities being inextricably bound up, any person who furthered the one also furthered the other. Rash Bihari brought with him from Dehra Dun a young man, Basant Kumar (accused No. 1), and told Bal Mukand to get him employment in Lahore and before he left this youth had been engaged at the Popular Dispensary as a compounder. This completes the members of the inner ring of the conspiracy, namely, Rash Bihari, his pupil Dina Nath (the informer), his servant and pupil Basant Kumar, Abad Bihari Amir Chand of Delhi, Bal Mukand and Bal Raj.

THE DELHI BOMB.

The first fruits of the conspiracy are said to have been the throwing of the bomb at Delhi on the 23rd of December 1912. The evidence on the subject is entirely circumstantial and consists in the fact that Basant left Lahore a couple of days before the bomb was thrown under suspicious circumstances, that Abad Behari was also away from Lahore at the time and that Dina Nath, the approver had a conversation with Abad Bihari, which shewed that the latter knew the details of how that bomb was thrown. To quote the words of Mr. Alston (Counsel for prosecution), "However as there was no direct evidence on the point and as it might be thought the indirect evidence was not sufficient in itself to bring home the legal proof we have not set out the Delhi bomb outrage in the way we have set out the later Lahore gardens bomb case. There is certainly no legal proof on the subject and it is merely an interesting coincidence that two months after the plan of campaign was formed in Lahore, a bomb, precisely similar to those used in recent outrages in Calcutta and to that used in May 1913 in Lahore, was thrown at Delhi, and that the two accused who stand charged with having actually perpetrated the Lahore outrage were absent from Lahore when these happened. Both of them returned in January 1913 and Abad Bihari remained in Lahore working at the Central Training College for his degree of B.A. from January to June 1913."

POLITICAL MURDERS.

Although there is not sufficient proof that this organisation had any hand in the throwing of the Delhi bomb the literature which they published soon after shows how cordially the members approved of this outrage. The literature found in the possession of Sultan Chand and Ram Lal showed that the Hindu scriptures were prostituted to supply texts and teaching which were dishonestly distorted into the sanction and approval of political murders. A bomb was thrown in the Lawrence Gardens in Lahore on the 17th of May. The conspirators directly concerned with this outrage are said to have been Lina Nath, Abad Bihari and Basant Kumar. Various schemes of the same nature, we are told by the approver were mooted from time to time but finally dropped for various reasons. After January 1914 arrests occurred in consequence of information received by police about "Liberty" leaflets. During the search of Amir Chand's house a bomb-cap was discovered and in Abad Bihari's house a box containing the goods of Rash Bihari. In consequence of letters of Abad Bihari being intercepted the connection of Dina Nath with the latter was discovered and the searches began in Lahore.

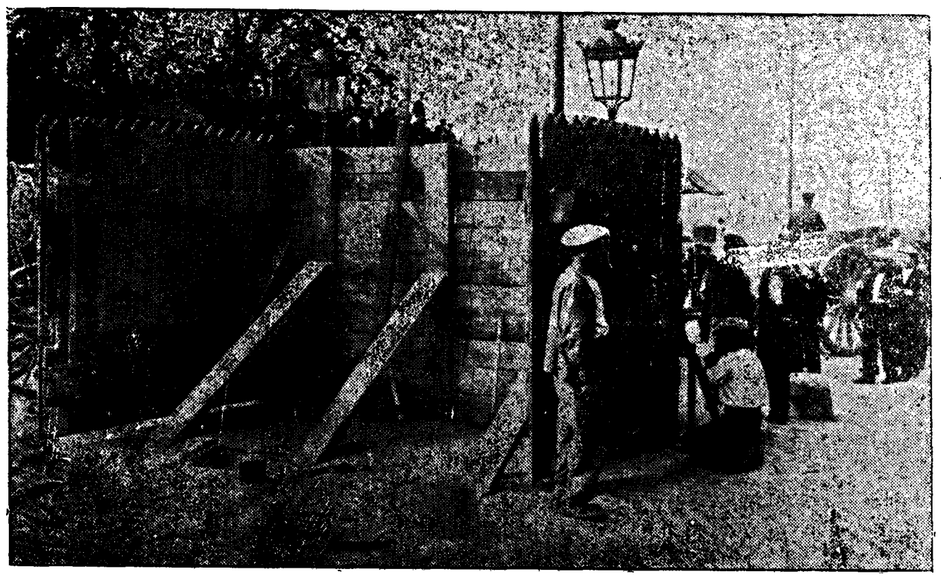
THE ELDERLY SCHOOL MASTER.

"I have hitherto only attempted to show how the prosecution represents the case against, I may call, the inner ring of the conspiracy including Amir Chand the elderly school master who kept open-house in Delhi for people of advanced views, the man to whose care Har Dayal had entrusted his pupils, in whose house Abad Bihari had lived while in Delhi for five years and in whose house Dina Nath naturally stopped when he went to Delhi. A place where a bomb cap was discovered not to mention the 37 specimens of the "Liberty" leaflets and various books and letters including the poison manual. Although the centre of the conspiracy is said to have been Lahore this man is alleged to have been in a sense the father of the whole movement and to have encouraged and trained younger men including his own nephew, Sultan Chand, in the pernicious doctrines taught by the organisation. Bal Mukand, Abad Bihari and Dina Nath are said to have been the actual managing committee in Lahore. Bal Raj an intimate friend of Bal Mukand is said to have taken active part whenever he was in Lahore and to have used his influence to get employment for younger men whose presence was required there.

NOT A FULL MEMBER.

Besant Kumar is the young man whom Rash Bihari brought from Dehra Dun and is said not only to have thrown the Lahore bomb but to have acted as the channel of communication between Rash Bihari and Abad Bihari and to have brought up two more bombs from Bengal of which the whereabouts are as yet unknown. But while Basant Kumar is said to have taken an even more active part than any other in the perpetration of the act of violence and the preparation for the same according to Dina Nath he never became what I may call a full member of the managing committee. This is perhaps partly due to his youth and partly to his lack of education or even to his inferior social standing. It is clear from other evidence that Rash Bihari and probably one or two others were the only persons who know the names of everybody employed in the work either as principals or as subordinates. The connection of Hanwant Sahai is said to have been more especially with the Delhi branch and evidence is produced to show that he worked with Amir Chand and Abad Bihari was very closely connected with them. The remainder of the accused may be described as the outer ring of men occupying subordinate positions and not consulted about the details.

PARIS FORTIFYING.



Topical War Service.

BARRICADES WERE ERECTED ALL OVER PARIS—The photo shows workmen erecting a barricade which can be opened at will so that the soldiers can make a sortie on the enemy.

SPECIAL CABLES.

HIGHLAND REGIMENTS' HEROISM.

EIGHT MILLION RUSSIANS IN FIELD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables on the 6th October as follows:—

The wastage of horse flesh is heavy, but purchases have been made of many thousands. Numbers have been landed in France.

The "Central News" correspondent in France sends news that the German trenches at Soissons carried marks of the termination of what was probably one of the most fiercely contested trench engagements in the history of the war. The honour rests largely between two famous Highland Regiments who occupied the most advanced of the Allies' trenches, 200 metres from the Germans and kept up a continuous rifle fire day and night. The wounded were lying unattended between the opponents shouting to each other. It was only a question of time before one side or the other was hurled back by terrific bayonet charges.

The "Chronicle's" Paris correspondent states that an aviator having reported two reconstituted divisions of the Prussian Guard advancing by road to reinforce the German line while their heavy artillery entrained, some British Lancers managed to reach the railway, spent the night in ambush and at four in the morning blew up the train.

The northward outflanking movement of the Allies continues. The Germans have made counter moves in each case.

The mobilisation of distant Russian Army Corps completed last week with reserves makes the total Russian forces under arms amount to eight million men. No such army has ever before been mobilised. At least five millions, it is estimated, will be within the war zone. The Russians' southern army is stretching its hand towards Servia. Energetic Austrian measures are being taken to keep the Serbs off the main theatre of operations.

LOCATION OF AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES

SARAJEVO COMPLETELY SURROUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 7.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette," sends the following cables.

London, October 5.—"The Times" military correspondent estimates Austro-German forces in the eastern theatre at 1,800,000 to 2,000,000. Four corps are engaged in the aimless operations towards the Niemen. There must be an intermediate force of possibly three or four corps south of Allenstein destined to operate towards the south. The main armies on the German line Thorn to Czestochowa, are reported to include 15 German corps with the strategic reserves probably between Posen and Thorn. The main Russian army is on the middle Vistula.

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent says that the Tsar has issued an ukase calling out the reserves and the total with the colours will now far exceed eight millions.

London, October 5.—It is reported in Rome that Sarajevo is completely surrounded, the Serbo-Montonegrin forces having, after a desperate fight, captured the railway to the north.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.

BELGIAN KING'S TREACHEROUS CHAUFFEUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Oct. 7.

London, September 23.—A Lille newspaper states that King Albert of Belgium had a narrow escape from capture during his tour of inspection. He noticed his chauffeur making towards the German lines. He ordered him to stop, but the chauffeur continued at full speed. The King thereupon shot him. A document found in the man's pocket announced that there would be a reward of 1,000,000 francs for anybody carrying off the King.

GERMAN SOUVENIRS.

Paris, September 23.—A bag belonging to a Prussian Officer captured at Verdun was found to contain a number of iron crosses inscribed "Paris, 1914." The crosses were intended as souvenirs of the projected entry of Germans into Paris. They are now being distributed amongst British and French soldiers.

GERMAN INDICTMENT OF KAISER.

London, September 23.—The German Humanity League has issued an appeal to the civilsed world from Rotterdam. It states that the inevitable end of the war must be the deposition of the despot whose true aims and character have been nakedly revealed to the whole world. "As men passionately devoted to the Fatherland we aver that it is the bounden duty of every man caring for the welfare of mankind to join hands in arresting the Kaiser and the men around him responsible for the appaling crimes of the last five weeks. The lasting interests of German wage-earners can only be served by the victory of the Allies. The Prussian domination in Germany must be crushed and swept away for ever."

BELGIANS MISTAKEN FOR ANGLO-FRNCH FORCES.

London, September 24.—Mr. Donohoe, the "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent with the Belgian Army telegraphed yesterday as follows:—The Germans have stampeded out of Termonde, Saint Gisles and Lebbeke south-eastwards, in the mistaken belief that the Anglo-French army appeared in the neighbourhood. The mistake arose through Belgians using French and British field guns. The German staff at Lebbeke was about to dine in a cafe on Sunday when a staff officer breathlessly arrived with fragments of shells. After a hurried consultation the whole regiment rode helter skelter for Brussels.

EXPANSION OF INDIAN TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

Mr. Ley, Director General Commercial Intelligence, who had been in Simla to confer with the Department of Commerce and Industry, left to-day for Bombay to investigate locally any openings for expansion of Indian trade afforded by the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary and by the interruption of the export trade of those countries with other markets.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

A communique states:—Retired officers resident in India below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and under fifty years of age and those of higher ranks under sixty years of age, are requested to communicate with the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, if they desire employment during the war.

THE CENSORS.

PRESS BUREAU WHO'S WHO.

The British Press Bureau is constituted as follows:—

Director. The Right Hon. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P.

Private Secretary: Sir Frank Swettenham, G.C.M.G.

Assistant Private Secretary: Mr. Maurice Wood and Mr. Austen L. Jones, barrister-at-law.

Secretary: Mr. Harold Smith, M.P.

Assistant Secretary: Mr. R. P. Hill, barrister.

Naval Censors: Captain the Hon. Seymour Fortescue, R.N., K.C.V.O., Lieutenant Sir George Armstrong, Bart., R.N. (Director of Naval Censors); Lieutenant Geoffrey Bowles, R.N.; Sir Edward Chichester, R.N.; Lieutenant Andrew W. Davies, R.N.; and the Hon. Everard Feilding, R.N.

Military Censors: Brigadier-General W. H. H. Waters, C.V.O.; C.M.G.; Colonel J. Cameron, Colonel R. L. A. Pennington, Colonel J. J. Leverson, C.M.G.; Colonel H. Drake, Colonel H. F. Coloridge (Director of Military Censors), Colonel C. G. Henshaw, Colonel K. P. Burne, and Major R. R. Fielden.

Cable Censors' Committee: Military—Major-General Sir D. D. T. O'Callaghan, K.C.V.O.; Colonel R. J. Jocelyn, and Colonel A. L. Molesworth. Civil—Mr. C. E. Jerningham and Professor Oman.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

What Name?

"New India".—The present war will give one great difficulty to historians and that is regarding the names of the battles. These extend along a front of more than hundred miles and are there fought in the vicinity of several important towns, cities, or rivers, and if we follow the practice followed in previous wars, the present battles will have to be named after five or six places. Even in the Russo-Japanese war, there was no difficulty of this nature. The battles lasted more than a week, but seldom extended over a very long front. To name the battles of the present war after any single place is to mislead the reader. "The Battle of Charleroi", or "The battle of Paris," are therefore very defective names. Perhaps a more correct method to be followed will be to include in the name two extremities of the front, but it becomes quite useless where the line of fighting is not a straight line. But where the fighting is along the banks of a river, there is no difficulty and so without misleading the people, we can name the "Battle of Deriant Namur-Charloi-Mons" as the battle of the Sambre and the Meuse.

The Proclamations.

"The Indian Daily News."—The Proclamations and Orders in Council which we call Ordinances far exceed the comprehension of the man in the street and indeed of most lawyers. The old common law was simplicity itself. You could not trade with an enemy. A German could not get his hair cut in London or if he did need not pay for it. The proclamations, have altered all that but every one is now mystified and the last state is worse than the first. No one knows in what precise manner debts due to alien enemies may be paid and what contracts will hold good. The Insurance Companies are accepting German premiums on existing policies but it is doubtful if they can pay claims before the end of the war.

Work for the Official Unemployed.

"The Indian Daily Telegraph."—Though the Government of India had doubtless excellent reasons for ordering the recall of its officers in civil employ, the unexpected return of so many occupants of posts in the public service has created an unusual state of affairs. While individuals who hold officiating appointments will have to revert to their substantive posts, the case of the older officials is a stiffer problem to settle with justice to that class of public servant and with due consideration for the interests of the Administration. Should the war continue as long as is prophesied in some quarters, a satisfactory channel for superfluous officers might be created by appointing some of the extra men to Boards of Inquiry into certain questions, so far left to local authorities or dealt with in reports which the public do not read, perchance are not always given opportunities for doing so. Take, for instance, the capture—too often, one has to confess, the recovery—of markets where Germany has attained almost undisputed sway. A small number of experts, persons acquainted with different forms of manufacture at Home; with the latest developments in machinery used in sugar, paper, and tobacco factories, in turning out the many classes of cheap goods so eagerly purchased by the poorer sections of the Indian community but from the sale of which ready, if not very large, profits are obtainable; in short with all matters where the wholesale firms in a large city and his retail clients in the smaller mofussil towns are engaged. Were some representatives of district officialdom joined in an investigation of the points suggested, their knowledge of local wants, tastes, and buying capability, would prove of great assistance to the European members of a board of the kind advocated.

The Komagata Maru Affray.

"The Indian Daily News."—With regard to yesterday's paragraph as to the Sikhs Mr. K. C. De, I. C. S., General Press Censor, informs us that acting with Mr. J. Donald, I.C.S., Collector of the 24-Parganas, were some officers deputed by the Punjab Government who had been for some time associated with these Sikh emigrants, both while they were passengers on board the steamer and also after they had landed. These were:—Mr. R. Humphreys, I.C.S., a Punjab Civilian of twenty years' standing with a thorough command of the vernacular; Mr. D. Petrie, an officer of the Punjab Police with fourteen years' service and Sirdar Sahib M. Sukha Singh, a Senior Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab, who is himself a Punjabi. It will thus be seen that the Sikh Emigrants had throughout been addressed by officers belonging to their own Province and thoroughly conversant with their language and customs, and there cannot be any question o' their not understanding the communications made to them." The point was that with old soldiers as we believe many were a military man was to be preferred and more likely to be listened to Tout comprendre cest tout pardonner (to understand all is to pardon all).

HOUSE COLLAPSE TRAGEDY.

EXPERT EVIDENCE OF P. W. D. ENGINEER.

HOW THE WALL CAME DOWN

At the Morgue, on Wednesday, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, resumed the enquiry touching the circumstances under which two labourers named Sagunabai and Dhaku were killed by the collapse of a wall of the Akbar Press godown under construction at Carnak Road last month. Inspector Barnes led the evidence. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, appeared for the contractor, Lowji.

Mr. Henry J. Gleeson, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., deposed to his having examined the wall on the 4th September. He also examined the mortar and took samples, one from the wall and one from the mill. It was of average quality. The samples appeared to be the same. They were not analysed. The new wall had not been bonded to the old wall. An examination of one end of the wall, where it had collapsed, showed no sign of bonding there, nor were there any signs of bonding at the other end. The wall should be built from one end to the other, which would be the safest and easiest way. It was not advisable to do it in halves but it could be done. There was no support necessary for a wall of this dimension. One of the Municipal bye-laws made it imperative on every person, who caused a wall to be built at an angle to another, to cause it to be bonded together. The wall collapsed through overturning that might be due to the scaffolding giving way or the wall being too hurriedly built. A wall of this description should be built one foot or ten inches a day. The wall collapsed either through the scaffolding or the foundations giving way. If it was built too rapidly, any slight thrust would turn it over. It could be built a foot a day or eighteen inches with one day off.

Replying to Mr. Desai, the witness said the new wall showed no signs of bonding with the old walls. The masons would not do this unless told to. It was the duty of the engineer in charge to see it done. Masons were usually good judges of the pace at which a wall could be built. The wall, provided it was in plumb, could not come down without some external force.

In his re-examination by Inspector Barnes, the witness said it would save time and trouble not to bond the new wall to the old. If the wall were plastered one could not see if it was bonded but one could see at present. He could not say if the other walls were bonded.

In answer to the Court, the witness said that if a wall were built in halves, it would bring about an unequal settlement of the foundations. The engineer in charge was responsible for a wall being built too fast, he meant responsible departmentally.

The enquiry stands adjourned.

THE BUDGE BUDGE RIOT.

MORE SIKH ABSCONDERS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

The arrest of the Sikh absconders in connection with the Budge Budge affray is going on steadily. In addition to the arrests already reported one clever arrest was made on Monday evening by the Railway Police at the Bally station. The Sikh in question who refused to give his name had his hair cropped short, his beard shaved off, and wore a Bengali saree; he was inducing a passenger to buy him a short journey ticket when he was arrested. The man was sent to the Alipore jail. Two more arrests have been made in the Hooghly district. Five were arrested at the Goalundo station on the 2nd instant and on the same day two were taken at Barrackpore and two at Ichapore. One was arrested on Tuesday morning at Baranagore.

Out of 321 passengers of the Komagatu Maru only eighty-five are now evading arrest. Of the others, sixty went quietly to their homes in the first special train and the remainder, except those already mentioned as casualties, are under arrest.

THE CASUALTIES.

In the affray at Budge Budge the following casualties occurred among the members of the Punjab Police force:—Head-constable Mal Singh and constable Fawan Singh were shot dead. Constables, (1) Hari Singh, (2) Ibrahim, (3) Ali Buksh and (4) Bhagwandas were wounded.

TORTURED BULLOCKS IN FRERE ROAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the above heading which appeared in your issue of to-day's date I cannot help voicing my disgust at the apathy shown by the S.P.C.A. in this city. Were they to take a walk down Frere Road as suggested by your correspondent H. M. they could not fail to observe the wanton and cruel torture practised daily on the poor brutes, harnessed as they are to the most unwieldy and cumbersome vehicle which is to be found in any part of the civilised world. The weight of the cart itself is out of all proportion to its carrying capacity, and its structure fits it admirably as an implement of torture from which the wretched bullocks are unable to escape.

Surely the sufferings of these poor dumb creatures, that cannot speak for themselves, must appeal to any but the most callous. Their ill-treatment is a crying injustice, and a total violation of the teachings of God to whom we owe all our blessings, and it is therefore incumbent on us that we should treat all His creatures with care and kindness, and not with the callous brutality which has frequently been brought to the notice of our authorities through the medium of your esteemed journal.

Bombay Oct. 6.

J. M.

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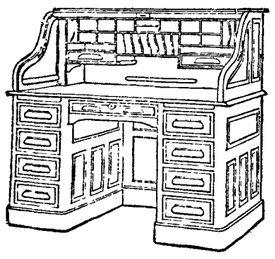
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GERMAN MACHINATIONS.

CORRUPTING PUBLIC CONSCIENCE.

By her misdeeds in the present war Germany is gradually educating the world to a right understanding of her character and methods, but the subtler aspects of her attempts to capture public opinion are still imperfectly understood, says "The Times."

Even the exposure of German Press machinations made in the memoirs of Busch, Bismarck's notorious henchman, availed little to promote comprehension of this side of her world-wide activity. References to the German Press Bureau have indeed become more frequent during recent years, but how many English newspaper readers understand the nature of a Press Bureau?

In its simplest expression a Press Bureau is a Government department attached usually to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. It has a monopoly of diplomatic and political intelligence, which it supplies to newspapers in Germany and to the correspondents of foreign newspapers who send news from Germany. Many of these newspapers and some of these correspondents are subsidized from the secret service funds of the German Government. The information they publish is carefully watched, and they are reprimanded and their subsidies withdrawn if their work does not come up to expectations. If they be docile and willing, they are furnished from time to time with titbits of "exclusive" information that enhance their journalistic prestige. In this way German official control is extended to the greater part of the German Press and to a large number of foreign newspapers. It would be easy to name a number of newspapers in England that, wittingly and unwittingly, have been for years in regular receipt of tainted information of this kind. In Russia, France, Italy, and the United States similar lists might be compiled. The Foreign Office Press Bureau of Austria-Hungary has for many years past been bound by a strict convention to the Press Bureau of Berlin and has worked in accordance with it.

THE TELEGRAPH AGENCIES.

Alongside of the Press Bureau proper, there has been a network of official and semi-official telegraph agencies. These agencies, or at least the chief among them, are bound to each other by contract. The Wolff Bureau in Berlin, the Korrespondenz Bureau in Vienna, and the Havas Agency in Paris, the Stefani Agency in Italy, the St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency in Russia, and, with certain restrictions, Reuter's Agency in England, and the Associated Press in the United States, have formed a gigantic organization for the dissemination of news which, as regards the German, Austrian, Italian, French, and Russian agencies, has usually been of semi-official character for the countries from which it emanated. Most if not all of the Continental agencies are heavily subsidized by their Governments, and are forbidden to transmit news displeasing to those Governments. Some of them have correspondents of their own in the chief European capitals, but these correspondents are usually kept in order by the Press Bureaux of the capitals where they live.

In no country, not even in Austria, are these organizations for the supply of coloured news so perfect as in the case of Germany. Apart from the Press Bureau, the telegraph agencies and the other machinery for the regular output of "intelligence" favourable to Germany, the German Embassies, Legations, and Consulates abroad (many of which have Press bureaux of their own) are kept constantly supplied with official prevarications and are instructed to use every social, political, and financial influence to secure their acceptance by the Press of the countries in which they work. Editors and influential writers are approached by German diplomatises, entertained, and supplied with German views. Agents are employed to purvey items of "news" to newspaper offices. Foreign branches of German banks, the agencies of the chief German shipping companies, the various German commercial societies and chambers of commerce are all pressed into the service. The result is the creation of a body of opinion, or at least of a bias that is able to offer strong passive, if not active, resistance to the unprejudiced consideration of the national interests of of other countries.

NURSING BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION.

Careful study of the British Press during the weeks preceding the outbreak of war reveals to the practised eye the extraordinary lengths to which this German acquisition of control over British public opinion had gone. Nothing less than the unprovoked German assault upon Belgium would have availed to silence the conscious and unconscious apologiste of Germany in England. Fortunately, the eyes of the ppublic have now been opened—not indeed to the agencies that were at work, but to the doctrines they were disseminating. But in other and especially in neutral countries, where similar German organizations exist, these machinations go on largely unchecked. It is true that in the United States the German Ambassador and his fellow workers seem to have overreached themselves, but they will undoubtedly stick to their task and spare no effort to inoculate American public opinion with pro-German serum. In Italy, Switzerland, Holland, the Balkan States, and the Ottoman Empire, the newspapers are being flooded with German accounts of the war, telegraphed in many cases free of charge by the Wolff Bureau. Letters and telegrams from prominent Germans are supplied, stories of Russian, French, and British disasters are set forth with abundant detail, the belief that England is not in earnest, that attempts to obtain recruits for the Army have miserably failed, and that Germany is passing from triumph to triumph is sedulously fostered, until iteration and reiteration ends by making an impression on the public mind.

A fair sample of the "information" supplied to Constantinople by the German Press Bureau and the Wolff Agency is contained in our Constantinople Correspondent's dispatch. The extermination of the British Army is announced. Odessa is stated to be burning. Only 2,000 recruits are declared to have been obtained for the British Army, and those 2,000 are described as commercial travellers and unemployed. Mr. John Burns is alleged to have made at the Albert Hall on August 14 a speech prophesying the speedy downfall of British power in the East!

What wonder if, under these influences, Ottoman opinion inclines to Germany?

FABRICATIONS FOR DUTCH CONSUMPTION.

Scarcely less eloquent are the telegrams supplied to Holland and other countries by the agencies of the Hamburg-America Steamship Company through the Wolff Bureau. These telegrams announce great German victories everywhere. They allege in "justification" of the German attack upon Belgium that Belgian resistance had long been prepared and that deposits of arms had been placed throughout the country. They declare that Belgian girls and women committed atrocities against defenceless Germans, that German soldiers have committed no wanton acts of destruction, and that the responsibility for all that has occurred falls upon the Belgian Government alone. Machines for making dum-dum bullets are stated to have been found in the French fortress of Longwy. On the East Coast of England "two or three" British battleships are declared to have been destroyed by German submarines, while insurance rates on British merchantmen have risen to the "huge" level of 40 per cent.

Another singular instance of the methods adopted by German agents reaches us from California. The article from the "Daily News" of Pasadena, California, gives the "text" of a letter alleged to have been written by one Thomas H. Keell, "Associate Editor of the London "Times" and one of the foremost literary men in England," to an individual called Leopold Fleischmann upon the outbreak of the war. We need hardly say that Mr. Thomas H. Keell is entirely unknown to "The Times," and that if he exists he has never been in any way associated with this journal; neither do we know anything of Mr. Leopold Fleischmann, except that his name indicates his German, or Austrian, Jewish origin.

These machinations enhance the significance of the White Paper on the "official German organization for influencing the Press of other countries" from which we published extracts. The very magnitude of the attempt to capture the Press of the world indicates the extent and character of German aspirations. The arrangements made by the secret "Association for World-Commerce" for a regular supply of German telegrams at reduced rates to the United States, Canada, the Argentine, Chile, Peru, Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange Free State, the Transvaal, South and North Rhodesia, Nyasaland, British India, Burma, Ceylon, Malacca, Penang, Singapore, and Labuan came into force last April and May. Since the outbreak of war it may be hoped that the dissemination of these telegrams has been frustrated by the British Admiralty, but it is certain that reports similar to those supplied to Constantinople are being dispatched daily to every point of the globe still accessible to German communications.

One of the most significant passages in the White Paper is that which refers to the agreement proposed between the German Wolff Bureau and the Havas Agency—"which will receive its German news exclusively from the new company"—and intended to be extended to Reuter's Agency.

The company intends to make a similar arrangement with Reuter's Telegraphic Bureau for those foreign countries in which Reuter controls telegraphic communication. If Reuter declines, the Deutsche Kabelgesellschaft (German Cable Company), a smaller German news agency supplying telegrams from certain countries—e.g., Mexico—and working in agreement with Wolff's Telegraphic Bureau, is to be financed by the new company to run a service in competition with Reuter's.

Some doubt seems to have existed in the minds of the German promoters of the scheme whether Reuter's Agency could be captured, and the weapon of subsidized competition was therefore held in reserve as a menace.

Enough has been said to indicate the insidious and formidable character of the organized German attempt to pervert the conscience of the world. The attempt has failed in part, and will doubtless fail progressively as its nature is more widely understood. But the British Government and Press are bound to use every effort to counteract the baleful influences that are still at work and to overthrow German designs not only on the seas and on the battlefield, but in the domain of the telegraph cable and of the Press.

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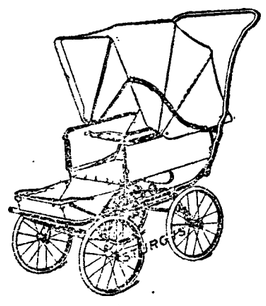
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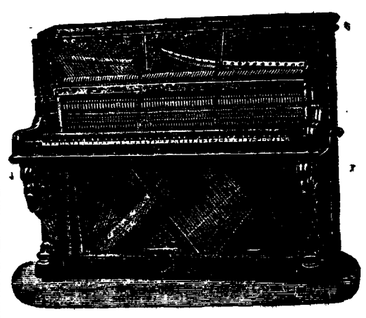
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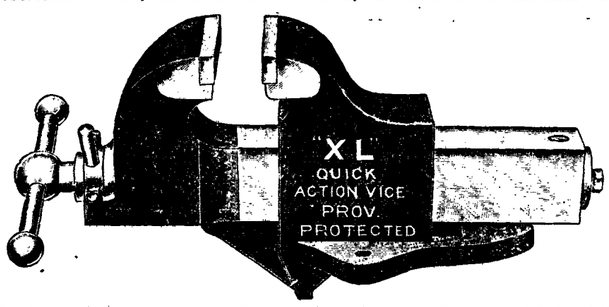
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